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For the Examiner.

The testimony of the Methodist Epis-Christian Church, seeking the extirpation aside,

The less thought we seem against slavery science? Had your father, have you, has the united Methodist Episcopal church pre- against that action, and other documents What ought we Southern Methodists to and in favor of Emancipation. She any man living, a right to use another as a vious to the separation.

Methodists at different periods. Mr. Wesley published his tract on slavery in 1774;
choice. Away with all whips, all chains,
ley published his tract on slavery in 1804 and the treatment of such as became
before the war of the Revolution, and ten
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before the war of the ley published his tract on slavery in 1774; choice. Away with all whips, all chains, and the treatment of such as became belore the war of the level that sir, in using the name I alluded to an angry corwho, though a political opponent, you will acwe we told the world that sir, in using the name I alluded to an angry corwho, though a political opponent, you will acwe we told the world that sir, in using the name I alluded to an angry corwho, though a political opponent, you will acwe rears previous to the organisation of the discirespondence that took place between him and a
knowledge to be among the first of living stateswe declare that we are as much as ever men, and of whom you will not describe the fact of your deceiving and stood and stood and solution their right to resist Northern pline on the subject of slavery, and were stipulation their right to resist Northern pline on the subject of slavery, and were the fact of your deceiving and the works of Mr. Wesley, showing that it was his mature and deliberate judgment, and see that you invariably do unto convinced by express we believed the declarations of the disciplent of the great evil of slavery, and were subject of slavery, and were subject of slavery, and were subject of slavery, and were and solve the fact of your deceiving and the works of Mr. Wesley, showing that it was his mature and deliberate judgment, and see that you invariably do unto convinced of the great evil of slavery, and were subject of slavery and the resist Northern pline on the subject of slavery, and were subject of slavery and were subject of slavery and were subject of slavery. State the first of living states from the right to resist Northern pline on the subject of slavery, and were subject of slavery. Amore and the has always the freedom of the subject of slavery and were subject of slavery, and were subject of slavery. Amore and the subject of slavery and were subject of slavery and were subject of slavery. The facts as I stated them are religiously the freedom of this city in the public newspaper. The facts as I stated them are religiously the freedom of this city in the public newspaper. The facts are subject of slavery and were subject of slavery and were subject of slavery. The facts are subject of slavery and were subje Methodist Book concern, New York. It that slavery, as it exists in America, is a he lives will admit of emancipation, and in proper effort for the mitigation and final principles—we must act for slavery or gives a clear and forcible view of the slave flagrant violation of the plainest natural permit the liberated slave to enjoy freegives a clear and forcion of slavery, and the du. rights of man, absolutely inconsistent with dom." In 1824, the IX Section assumed, trade, the character of slaveholders. This tract is well the exercise of the plainest principles of in the hands of the General Conference, its membership or ministerial office in the ciples by the Constitution and laws of the the Louisville Democrat have informed me that worthy the careful perusal of all persons justice, religion or humanity—deeply and present form. We have now shown that Church, persons owning slaves in States Commonwealth—and we are law abiding you are the author of the violent attack on me, worthy the calculation and we are law abiding you are the author of the violent attack on me, awfully criminal on the part of the kidnap from the beginning the Methodist Church where emancipation is not practicable, and men—but now that we are thrown into the in a letter which appeared in that paper of the origin and character of African Slavery in per, the slave trader and the slavehold- has borne a firm and consistent testimony America. After setting this forth in various er who purchased them for his plants against slavery, and urged upon her friends to enjoy freedom." (Debates General Con- forming a new Constitution, we have preput your name to it. Some may think that I ways Mr. Wesley proceeds to say-(page tion. The slaveholder on the plantations every where to emancipate their slaves ference, 1844, page 205.) "The ministry, sented an opportunity to speak at the polls ought to pay no attention to a rudeness at once ways Mr. We stey proceeds to say page at the point of a rudeness at once when it could be done without conflict with the law of the Church affecting stave. So gross and so unmanly, taking it for granted with the law of the Church affecting stave. Sistency with our long cherished principles that its author was one without character. But when I reflected that on his estate and descends with it as an invalidation. They ask no change."

Many are willing to admit this, and it pages at the points of the character when it could be done without conflict with the law of the Church affecting stave. Sistency with our long cherished principles on his estate and descends with it as an invalidation. They ask no change."

Many are willing to admit this, and it because is regarded as so deeply stained with innocuration to a rudeness at once when it could be done without conflict with the law of the Church affecting stave. Sistency with our long cherished principles on his estate and descends with it as an invalidation. They ask no change."

Many are willing to admit this, and it because is regarded as so deeply stained with innocuration to a rudeness at once when it could be done without conflict with the law of the Church affecting and say slavery shall die. Does not considerate with our long cherished principles that its author was one without character. But when I reflected that decent men are sometimes betrayed into very ing to be consistent with any degree of heritance to his children. In his opinion, has been denounced by some of its former Page 206. Here then the whole Southern to do this?

indecent acts, by their own bad passions, or try more loudly, more clearly, and more generated acts, by their own bad passions, or try more loudly, more clearly, and more generated acts, by their own bad passions, or try more loudly, more clearly, and more generated acts, by their own bad passions, or try more loudly, more clearly, and more generated acts, by their own bad passions, or try more loudly, more clearly, and more generated acts, by their own bad passions, or try more loudly, more clearly, and more generated acts, by their own bad passions, or try more loudly, more clearly, and more generated acts, by their own bad passions, or try more loudly, more clearly, and more generated acts, by their own bad passions, or try more loudly, more clearly, and more generated acts, by their own bad passions, or try more loudly, more clearly, and more generated acts, by their own bad passions, or try more loudly, more clearly, and more generated acts, by their own bad passions, or try more loudly, more clearly, and more generated acts, by their own bad passions, or try more loudly, more clearly, and more generated acts, by their own bad passions, or try more loudly, more clearly, and more generated acts, by their own bad passions, or try more loudly, more clearly, and more generated acts, by their own bad passions, or try more loudly, more clearly, and the clearly acts acts, by their own bad passions, or try more loudly, more clearly, and more generated acts, by their own bad passions. that great ornament of his profession Judge wash it out by an act of justice to the pos- ont this stain by dissolving her connection that great ornament of his profession Judge

Blackslone, has done. Part of his words
are as follows—"The three origins of slavery assigned by Justinian are all built upon false foundations.

Right of slavery assigned by Justinian all built upon false foundations.

Thus up to the slave. They must free them. We sleve the slave of the slaver of this stain by dissolving her connection to repet his false charges. I understant the position for the slave of the slaver of his country—to whom you are reputed to be such a person, and the resulted to be such a person, and the resulted to be such a person, and the recording to repet his false charges. I understant the report of his country—to whom you are reputed to be such a person, and the resulted to be such a person of the content to repet him to define them. (1). Slavery is said to arise from cap. moral duty of "slaveholders of every rank sion that the Church South is not anti-slav. ence of 1844, we have every Southern imprecation, "the blood be upon us and reckless spirit which forgets to inquire whether he will win for himself this consummate glory, The conqueror having a and degree." Nearly all the standard wri- very. She has avowed herself such in the delegate declaring in the most solemn man- our children." right to the life of his captive, if he spares ters among the Methodists have held and sight of Heaven and earth. If any doubt, ner that they, and the congregations comthat, he has then a right to deal with expressed views more or less strong, simily we will demonstrate it. Bear in mind the mitted to their care were anti-slavery

taken generally-that by the laws of na- making this article too long, we will reserve in May, 1844, when the General Confertions, a man has a right to kill his enemy. the citations for the present. But should ence met in the City of New York. The He has only a right to kill him in particular the assertion be questioned, we shall hold North and the South stood on the same cases, in cases of absolute necessity for self. ourselves responsible to produce the eviself is justifiable only on principles of selfwar it discountry. That change the law on the subject of Slavery?

War it discountry. That change the law on the subject of Slavery?

War it discountry. That change the law on the subject of Slavery?

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War it discountry. The ceal none of my opinions, I have taken no part in the politics of the country, beyond the sun
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War it discountry. The ceal none of my opinions, I have taken no part in the politics of the country. The ceal none of my opinions in the politics of the country. The ceal none of my opinions in the politics of the country. The ceal none of my opinions in the preservation; therefore, it gives us no right such a tract, put forth by a man occupying No; the whole Southern delegation declarpreservation; therefore, it gives us no right to prisoners, but to hinder them from hurting us, by confining them. Much less can it give a right to torture or kill or even to enslave them after the war is over. Since, enslave them after the war is over. Since, societies, was most naturally to be expected. was administered. The case of Mr. Harslaves depends on the supposed right of against it in the conferences before the socie-

what he transfers to the buyer. But what equivalent can be given for life and liberate equivalent can be given be enter the stopping for the strong evidence that the strong evidence that the strong evidence and beguiled old Mother Eve. Your language of the shad the effect, wheather so life the strong evidence that the strong evidence and beguiled old Mother Eve. Your language of the goal can be duty, especially as it involves the goal Church South." (History of the copral can be given for the strong evidence and beguile ol

sale be which destroys the very principle "Every member in our society who has self, to originate unchristian feelings to- discipline as a compromise with the North, slaves in those States where the laws admit | wards any honest man who differs with me. for the purpose of maintaining the connec-(3.) We are told that men may be born slaves by being the children of slaves. But this being built upon the two former legits, must fall together with them. If legally execute and record an instrument, this Ldiffer not from my Methodist breth.

therefore, are guilty; yea, principally guilty of those frauds, robberies and murders. You are the spring that puts all the rest in motion; they would not stir a step without you; therefore the blood of all these words.

enough; accumulate no more guilt; spill no church South on this subject, the church same ground we have occupied from the every copy of the Discipline she sends forth more blood of the innocent! Do not hire as a body stands pledged before Heaven and foundation of the Church—the grand con- among her people, "That she is as much as another to shed blood; do not pay him for Earth to the old conservative anti-slavery servative ground laid down by our fathers ever convinced of the great evil of slavedoing it! Whether you are a christian or ground of the Methodist Episcopal church in the Book of Discipline."

rights, must fall together with them. If neither captivity nor contract can, by the plain law of nature and reason, reduce the parent to slavery, much less can they reduce the parent to slavery, much less can they reduce the contract can they reduce the parent to slavery, much less can they reduce the contract can they reduce the parent to slavery, much less can they reduce the contract can they reduce the page to index, and made such alternative they from my Methodist breth they proved false prophets—the General they proved false prophets—the May, 1846, reviewed the Discipline from the worthy to prove false prophets—the General they proved false prophets—the May, 1846, reviewed the Discipline from the they proved false prophets—the General they proved false prophets—the General they proved false prophets—the General they proved false prophets—the they proved false prophets—the they proved false prophets—they proved false pro the offspring. It clearly follows then, of forty-five; those who are between the discipline, and if any man claims to be a ations as were judged necessary to adapt it schools were not considered orthodox—were not all slavery is as irreconcilable to justice as ages of twenty-five and forty immediately, conservative, and will not stand on the same to the new organisation. The section on of the evangelical Sunday schools. to mercy." Throughout the whole of this argument, of which the above quotation from Blackstone constitutes a part. Mr. I mercy to the new organisation. The section on the same to the new organisation. The section on the same to the new organisation. The section on the same to the new organisation. The section on the same to the new organisation. The section on the same to the new organisation. The section on the same to the new organisation. The section on the same to the new organisation. The section on the same to the new organisation. 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The section on the subject of slavery; but being myself, in the old subject of slavery; but being myself, in the old subject of slavery; but being myself, in the old subject of slavery; but being myself, in the old subject of slavery; but being myself, in the old subject of slavery; but being myself, in the old subject of slavery; but being myself, in the old subject of slavery; but being myself, in the old subject of slavery; but being myself, in the old subject of slavery; but being myself, in the old subject of slavery; but being myself, in the old subject of slavery; but being myself, in the old slavery was considered separate and apart the subject of slavery; but being myself, in the old subject of slavery; but being myself, in the old slavery was considered separate and apart the subject of slavery sub will contest it every inch. I repeat, our from Blackstone constitutes a part, Mr. Wesley earnestly contends that not only the slave trade, but also the slave trade in the faith of my twenty-five immediately, or at farthest, by the slave trade, but also the slave trade, but also the slave trade in the faith of my twenty-five immediately, or at farthest, by the slave trade in the faith of my twenty-five immediately, or at farthest, by the slave trade in the faith of my twenty-five immediately, or at farthest, by the slave trade in the faith of my twenty-five immediately, or at farthest, by discipline is conservative. Hear it, 'What shall be done for the extirpation of the evil of slavery? Ans. 1. We are as much as five at farthest, and every infant immediate that under the faith of my twenty-five immediately, or at farthest, by discipline is conservative. Hear it, 'What discipline is conservative. Hear it, 'What ing it entirely from the discipline is conservative. Hear it, 'What is som of a democrat, nurtured in the faith of my twenty-five immediately, or at farthest, by discipline is conservative. Hear it, 'What ing it entirely from the discipline—some for adding an explanatory note—but after tucky negroes, who, to use the language of Mr. Clay to mean the state of the matter of th those of humanity and religion. In the application, after giving his views of the plication, and character of slaves and chara origin and character of slavery, he thus addresses the American holders of slaves: "It the twelve months following, the notice bedoo. I say it is an evil because I feel it to Men disposed to travel beyond the reequally concerns every gentleman that has ing given as aforesaid. Otherwise the assensually concerns every gentleman that has ing given as aforesaid. Otherwise the assensually concerns every gentleman that has ing given as aforesaid. Otherwise the assensually concerns every gentleman that has ing given as aforesaid. Otherwise the assensually concerns every gentleman that has ing given as aforesaid. Otherwise the assensually concerns every gentleman that has ing given as aforesaid. Otherwise the assensually concerns every gentleman that has ing given as aforesaid. Otherwise the assensually concerns every gentleman that has ing given as aforesaid. Otherwise the assensually concerns every gentleman that has ing given as aforesaid. Otherwise the assensually concerns every gentleman that has ing given as aforesaid. Otherwise the assensually concerns every gentleman that has ing given as aforesaid. Otherwise the assensually concerns every gentleman that has in a foresaid that the assensually concerns every gentleman that has in a foresaid that the actual that the actu

motion; they would not stir a step without the fathers of the church recorded their testimony against the system of slavery, and so heartily did we long to set rid of them, that from the debates in one whether in their country or elsewhere, lies upon your chead. "The blood of thy brother" (for whether you will believe it or no, such he is in the sight of him that made him) "crieth against thee from the earth," from the sight of him that made him) "crieth against thee from the earth," from the sight of him that made him) "crieth against thee from the earth," from the siph and from the waters. O, what ever it cost, put a stop to its cry before ithe church that from the earth," from the waters. O, what ever it cost, put a stop to its cry before ithe church the church that from the earth, "from the waters. O, what ever it cost, put a stop to its cry before ithe church the church the church the church to retain this position through the prize, and defending herself its metal that the State was about to adopt the storm of controversy with the North-the storm of controversy with the South is the storm of controversy with the storm of controversy with the storm of controversy with the storm of c

blood guiltiness! Thy hands, thy bed, thy rated the South from the North, and what. united in a most hearty response to the ap- been then to have hoisted the pro-slavery and a much greater evil than slavery is a State civil government and human liberty are so wor. furniture, thy house, thy lands are at present stained with blood. Surely it is dividual ministers or members of the sir, we are not converted—we stand on the it is undeniable that she now declares; by

savage than a bear! Perhaps you will of the church have not changed their ground in the case of Harding is sufficiently uning the redemption of her pledge. And say, "I do not buy any negroes, I only use since that dispute, our ground upon slavery derstood by the public; as is also its subsethose left me by my father." So far is throughout the whole church, North and quent action in relation to Bishop Andrew. is the inquiry with which we desire to close well; but is it enough to satisfy your con. South, is identically the same as that of To the protest of the Southern delegation this grouping of facts. following it, we must look for the true do in the existing state of things in Kenand in favor of Ematter and in the existing state of things in Kenregulations adopted from time to time by ject of slavery. The protest was drawn up around us, and a decision to be had in "It cannot be, that either war or con- the general conference, will justify the con- by Dr. Bascom, of Kentucky, and signed which are deeply involved our long avowof the evil of statety, and signed which are deeply involved our long avow-laws of the land. This has been her posi. tract, can give any man such a property in clusion that from the beginning the Metho. by the entire Southern delegation: In that ed and fondly cherished principles. The laws of the fand. This day of the fand of the first origin of her societies on another as he has in his sheep and oxen. dist Church has occupied bigh anti-slavery protest they say: "The law of the Church State is now preparing to revise her Conand though the measures Much less is it possible that any child of ground. In 1780, they affirmed "slavery on slavery has always existed since 1785, stitution, every citizen is now called upon adopted at different periods have varied, as man should ever be born a slave. Liberty to the dictates of conscience but especially since 1804, and in view of to say, by his vote, what the fundamental adopted at different period, in the estimation is the right of every human creature, as and pure religion," and passed sentence the adjustment in 1816, as a virtual though law of the land shall be for the future. s to require, yet in the main soon as he breathes the vital air; and no of disapprobation on all their friends who informal contract of mutual concession and To us, it is an immensely important crisis. of her councils, to require, to require the number of the right held slaves, and advised their freedom. In forbearance between the North and the in word we have asserted our principles, 1. In support of this position we shall ap. which he derives from the law of nature." 1784, they repeat the solemn protest, and South, then, as now known and existing suffering reproach and scorn—we have de-1. In support of this position we shall appeal to the testimony of Mr. Wesley the peal to the testimony of Mr. Wesley the founder of the Methodist Societies both in founder of the Methodist Societi founder of the Methodist Societies both in the length and breadth of Europe and America, 2. To the history law of God,) render to all their due. Give above—in 1796 they adopted, substant ferences found in the States where slavery the land, have wrestled with our brethren Europe and America, substantial of the Methodist Church, liberty to whom liberty is due; that is, to tially, what is now found in the IX Sec. prevailed, constituting the Southern party, for what we deemed fair and equitable in

> break the ties of master and slave, without regard to the rights or interests of either,

ry." Here she stands and the eyes of the not, show yourself a man! Be not more prior to 1844, and if the Northern portion The decision of the General Conference civilised world watch her movements, await-

removal of the evil of slavery, the North against it. Hitherto we have been rewas not to interfere by excluding from strained in the carrying forward these prinwhere the liberated slave is not permitted original state of society-for the purpose of 14th inst., addressed to me and signed Douglass.

Two Southern Methodists. him as he pleases. But this is untrue if lar to those of Mr. Wesley; but for fear of position of the Church on the 1st Monday throughout. Not abolitionists seeking to Rev. W. L. Breckinridge---J. W. Graham ticle published in the Louisville Democrat, some time since, over your name, without any quality is this your way of treating your but conservative men feeling deeply "the time since, over your name, without any qualibuyer gives nothing and the seller receives nothing. Of what validity then can a sale be which destroys the very principle. It was, not have the sale be which destroys the very principle. It was, the first the present divided. It was, the more especially as you heard the more especially as you he lords spiritual to control the lords temporal.

In Louisville, some years ago, we saw the

an estate in our American plantations, yea, sistent (the Minister in charge,) shall exall slaveholders of every rank and degree, clude him from the society."

cord and pry into the motives of finent, have few others, wealthy officials, make, in effect, not scrupled to affirm that this act of the slaves of the immigrants—defraud them out of the society."

cord and pry into the motives of finent, have few others, wealthy officials, make, in effect, not scrupled to affirm that this act of the slaves of the immigrants—defraud them out of the society." an evil—the discipline declares the truth, General Conference was only a stroke of the six months' subsistence furnished by the the first honest man you meet, and then let me it often in this struggle. I commend to you, if seeing men-buyers are exactly on a level "No person holding slaves shall, in futhe whole truth, and, so far as relates to policy to quiet the border conferences, and Colonisation Society, with funds furnished by Know what you think of yourself?

You say further: "At Brunefstow with men-stealers." Indeed you say "I pay honestly for my goods and I am not concerning slavery till he previously comply to remed to know how they are come by."

Nay, but you are, deeply concerned to know how they are come to the same to the sam know they are honestly come by. Otherwise you are a partaker with a thief and are not a jot honester than he Rut you.

The mouse-tops, nere of elsewhere. But the nouse-tops, nere of the unless on purpose to free them shall be expressed the controversy things friend of his master, and to whom he appealed friend of his master, and to whom he appealed immediately."

These rules" says Lee, "were short to aid him to return. He says most of the empirical points of the empirical points and that the nouse-tops, nere of elsewhere. But the nouse-tops, nere of elsewhere. But the nouse-tops, nere of the unless on purpose to free them shall be expressed the evil of the master, and to whom he appealed to return by the assistance of the unless on purpose to free them shall be expressed the evil of the master, and to whom he appealed to return by the assistance of the unless on purpose to free them shall be expressed the evil of the master, and to whom he appealed to return by the assistance of the unless on purpose to free them shall be expressed the evil of the mouse-tops, nere of the unless on purpose to free them shall be expressed the evil of the unless on purpose to free them shall be expressed the evil of the unless on purpose to free them shall be expressed the evil of the unless on purpose to free them shall be expressed the evil of the unless on purpose to free them shall be expressed the evil of the unless on purpose to free them shall be expressed the evil of the unless on the unless on purpose to free them shall be expressed the evil of the unless of the you are a partaker with a thief and pelled immediately."

These rules" says Lee, "were short incoment as picking pockets, house-break ing, or robbing on the high way. You they are procured by a deliberate with a thief and pelled immediately."

If requires the members of the sale and done by individuals, on both to aid him to return. He says most of the emening which I expressed was precisely the meaning which I expressed was precisely in the meaning which I expressed was precisely in the meaning which I expressed was precisely the meaning which know they are procured by means not near so innocent as picking pockets, house-break. In found to be of such difficult execution that the point at the next conference they were suspending or robbing on the high way. You know they are procured by a deliberate though slavery is an evil, and a great evil, it is not necessarily a sin. This is conservatism." Page 27, the same and aside as unimportant to the point at the next conference suspending on the high way. You they are procured by a deliberate ed. But at the end of the minute recording the act of the conference suspending that to the issue. We say that slavery is an evil, and aside as unimportant to the point at the next conference suspending the doctrine that though slavery is an evil, and a great evil, it is not necessarily a sin. This is conservatism." Page 27, the says, in a shall not constitute of truth; that letters from immigrants on the destitute of truth; that letters from immigrants on the says. "We say that slavery is an evil, and aside as unimportant to the point at the next conference at the motives of the General Conference at my infancy of your country, you are not ignorant that John Breckiaride, my what to the history of your country, you are not ignorant that John Breckiaride, my what of the present saddless in M. B. We do hold in the deepest abhorrence that though slavery is an evil, and a great evil, it is not necessarily and the mext conference at the motives of the General Conference at the would choose the cotton farm. He says that at the excellent that though slavery on the destination brought on the their conference at the motives of the General Conference at the mext conference that though slavery on the destination brought on the their says, in substance, that the evol of Liberia are destitute of truth; that letters from immigrants on the flower from California by the rearest and districts of the sale of things there, and there can all these fine stories of the conference at the would choose the cotton farm. He says that all these fi blood of the innocent poured upon the ground like water. Now it is your money that pays the merchant and through him the captain and the African butchers. You, therefore, are guilty; yea, principally guilty; yea, principa

terday, a very gross personal attack on me by tiously withholds his own name. Had he given it, perhaps that had been sufficient. Upright Nor do I suppose that our fellow-citizens care gentlemen seldom offer such indignities to a straw about my political opinions, any more others, especially the dead. Respect for your than yours. But I am not ashamed of my prin-readers, however, prompts me to say that I will ciples on any subject, and will state them on defend my character against his unfounded ac-cusations, provided he will disclose his name, If and I can be assured that he is a respectable person. I am, very respectfully, W. L. Breckinginge.

Louisville, June 15, 1849. Mr. Breckinridge can have the name writer alluded to at any time .-- En

To the Rev. W. L. Breckinridge: In your card, as published this morning, you and collisions of these parties. say I have made opprobious allusions to a gen-tleman not now living, and that had I given my who holds Mr. Clay in profound admiration and

Mr. James W. Graham :- SIR: The editors of Smith and the discipline. They acknowl. a most awful responsibility—if true to their to repel his false charges. I understand that rior, but because I believed him to be an honest

> the charges, whose utterance it prompts, are and bring so great a blessing to the whole counfriends? If so, I shall the less regret being of any of them. I need say nothing more to

Democrat of February 20th, for I cannot recall Democrat of February 20th, for I cannot recall that I have written anything else on this point. If I have, you will doubtless be able to show it can scarcely imagine, that your dislike of relisay there, addressing myself to the editors: 'I gion would pour itself out so copiously and have not known what are your views on the with so great bitterness on my head, just be

father. On both of the occasions referred to, I used such language to indicate my adherence as you in principles, in manners, or in spirit? And can you imagine that I thought that the

such an opinion of the present democratic party lowing to be the profits of in Kentucky—for myself, I have greater respect Por four guests at \$5 each ... Por two counces of gold, four for my fellow-citizens.

The name of Mr. Jefferson is so great a name and his opinions on all subjects appertaining to

ruled by a Church—a connection of Church thy of consideration, that it would be a good work to exhibit to the world some of these opinions at this time. If I should make your treatment of me the occasion of such a work. I tope it will not give you any new offence.

to know anything of my opinions? I conceive all this to be equally impertinent and officious.

If it make one a "whig" to have more agreement of opinion, and more general sympathy with the whigs than with the democrats, as these parties have stood for some time pastnot agreeing wholly with either, but taking the liberty in all things to think for himself, then certainly, I am a whig. But, in fact, I have not been accustomed for many years, to contem-plate such questions with any special interestwhile I have been wearied out with the strife

Now, sir, in my communication I offered no then surely, am I such a Whig. In my letter indignity to the dead, except such as you have in the Democrat, Feb. 20th, afready quoted, desire the freedom of my own country above all other races' This is the basis of the plan port a system of very gradual Emancipation, But if by a "Henry Clay whig," you mean

one who desired the nomination of

rather than General Taylor, for the late Presi

dential struggie, then as usual you misrepresent me. I thought that Mr. Clay had allowed his name to be proposed often enough to the American people, as one willing to be President-and that respect for himself forbade him to do so again, unless it were called for by the countrue, or else that you have knowingly borne try, even you, sir, I suppose, will hardly insist One thing i will add, that out of my oldthe country would be saife, under the kindness Is this your way of treating your of a superintending Providence, in the hands defence. And it is plain this absolute necessity did not subsist since he did not way. These are the him prisoner. War it racts were entertained by nearly all the first substitutional way. These are the substitutional way. These are the substitutional way of the substitutional way of the substitutional way. These are the substitutional way of the substitutional way of the substitutional way. These are the substitutional way of the substitutional way of the substitutional way. These are the substitutional way of the substitutional way of the substitutional way of the substitutional way. These are the substitutional way of the substitutional way of the substitutional way of the substitutional way of the substitutional way. These are the substitutional way of the substitutional way of the substitutional way of the substitutional way. These are the substitutional way of the substitutional way in substitutional way of the substitutional way in substi enslave them after the war is over. Since, societies, was most naturally to be expected. Was administered. The case of Mr. Har. the resolution organising a distinct juris. Societies, was most naturally to be expected. Was administered. The case of Mr. Har. the resolution organising a distinct juris. Societies, was most naturally to be expected. Was administered. The case of Mr. Har. the resolution organising a distinct juris. Societies, was most naturally to be expected. Was administered. The case of Mr. Har. the resolution organising a distinct juris. Societies, was most naturally to be expected. Was administered. The case of Mr. Har. the resolution organising a distinct juris. Societies, was most naturally to be expected. Was administered. The case of Mr. Har. the resolution organising a distinct juris. Societies, was most naturally to be expected. Was administered. The case of Mr. Har. the resolution organising a distinct juris. Societies, was most naturally to be expected. Was administered. The case of Mr. Har. the resolution organising a distinct juris. Societies, was most naturally to be expected. Was administered. The case of Mr. Har. the resolution organising a distinct juris. Societies, was most naturally to be expected. Was administered. The case of Mr. Har. the resolution organising a distinct juris. Societies, was most naturally to be expected. Was administered. The case of Mr. Har. the resolution organism and the resoluti slaves depends on the supposed right of slaggiffer, that foundation failing, the consequence which is drawn from it must fail given be man selling himself to another. And it is sure as above defined. Every sale implies are above defined. Every sale implies are above defined. Every sale implies what he transfers to the buyer. But what he confined as equivalent given to the supposed right of slength to consecute do from the conflict. The appeal was prosecuted by Rev. W. A. Smrm, D. D., of the Virginia Conference, one of the most provisional plan of separation, it is al-ought to consecute of the generation, the submount of the conflict. The appeal was provisional plan of separation, the submount of the conflict. The appeal was provisional plan of separation, the conflict. The appeal was provisional plan of separation, the submount of the conflict. The appeal was provisional plan of separation, the submount of the conflict. The appeal was provisional plan of separation and reverse the political connection, under the brought on the conflict. The appeal was provisional plan of separation and presented as ecclesiastical connection, under the boundary designation and terms and values and possessuits and or submounts of the general conference on the democrats of the presentiator, under the boundary designation and terms and values and possess that a transfers to make they did not come

> the gall which that spirit infuses-which gen-Paul shook the viper from his hand, and felt no harm-but which vulgar, little, and malignant few others, wealthy officials, make, in effect, slaves of the immigrants—defraud them out of Will you please, to try to look, full in the face, that the friends of Emancipation will not meet you are not incapable of appreciating it, the ex-

"Two h-le," exclaimed the indignant lounger, "why, stranger, I'll give you an ounce of gold, to

"Agreed," replied the officer, who, shouldering his own heavy trunk, took it to the hotel, follow to closely by his ragged employer, who promptly handed over to him the ounce of gold, these enabling the officer to pocket sixteen dollars very

The best speculation, however, of which we party now known by the name of democrat, or any sensible man in it, would be drawn to the support of my views on the subject of slavery and emancipation, by the consideration that I was a democrat, either old fashioned or new, Jefferson or Jackson? Sir, you may have such an opinion of the present democratic party in Kentucky. for myself. I have greater reason.

We send, occasionally, a number of the duced to subscribe.

Central and Executive Committee on

Wm. Richardson, W. W. Worsley, Reuben Dawson, Wm. E. Glover, Patrick Maxcy. David L. Beatty. Bland Ballard, W. P. Boone, Thomas McGrain. Lewis Ruffner, James Speed.

WM. RICHARDSON, Treasurer. BLAND BALLARD, Corresponding Secretary.

A Word to all Christians in Kentucky. "A time has come in Kentucky when the christian population of that noble and rapidly advancing State will speak and vote like christians at the polls, and demonstrate its love of liberty and right, by extending them to everything in the form of man, that breathes its air or treads its soil. It will be her greatest honor, as I am sure it will be her greatest interest, to be first in this great work."

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL.

'Having learned that very frequent reference is made, in the discussions which are held in various parts of our State, to the condition of the operatives in the Lowell Factories, we present the following statements to our readers .-All will be interested in them, and all can rely upon them. They are taken from a work entitled "Lowell as it was and as it is," written by a gentlemen who has the best opportunities of acquiring information and whose character affords the strongest guaranty for the accuracy of his statements.

1. THE HOURS OF LABOR .- The result of the whole is, as we before stated, that the average number of per diem hours is less than ten and a half. In the above estimate, the absences of the girls from the mills, when they put their work in the care of those who may be disposed anutually to relieve one another, are not taken into the account. No computation of the extent of such absences can be made. It is well known, however, to be considerable, and would still further reduce the average named.

In connection with this general topic, one o two other points remain to be considered. I happens occasionally, in the various processes of the manufacture, that one partion of the work runs ahead of another; requiring, for an equalisation, the running of some extra hours. This takes place only in the winter season, when the lamps, never in the whole mill, but only in one or two of its rooms are kept burning till nine or ten o'clock. By no Corporation is this done, but as a rare exception to the genrules of the mill, while in most milis it is not gone at all. Thus, during the past winter, when the temptations to extra work, through great profits, were as strong as ever, in the main any instance, after half-past seven o'clock .--It occasionally happens, again, that some ambitious girls, finding their health and strength cipally Canada, one-seventeenth. Of all these controls of the control of the cipally Canada, one-seventeenth. sufficient, and stimulated by the hope of greater gain, undertake extra work. In relation, however, to both of these cases of extry, hours and extra work, the labor performed is always voluntary. No girl is required to undertake it .-The young woman, who is able, is generally willing to engage in it, as she draws the pay, to the extent of the extra work, of two gitls, while she incurs the expense of the board of

Having noticed the occasions of voluntary extra work, it is but just to allude to an exigency, which occurs every season, when work suspended. Eighteen of the twenty-seven Cotton mills in the city are situated on the river side, and once or twice in each year are obliged to suspend parts of their works, sometimes for days together, inconsequence of back water .-In such cases, the pay of the board of the girls is continued, though they render no work.

2. THE RATE OF WACES .- While the average pay of all femaic operatives is, at the present time, about one dollar and ninety-three cents per wock, beside board, instances are not unper week. On the June pay roll of fifty girls, the author counted up the names of twentyfour who received four dollars and seventy-five cents per week, beside board; and this without either extra hours or extra work. This, however, is given as an unusual case.

3. HEALTH .- The author makes a comparison between Lowell and three other cities, commonly regarded as healthy cities, and the following is the result:

Dividing the average population by the average of deaths, we have the following results: Deaths to the population in Providence, one in forty-one; in Salem, one in fifty-four; in Worcester, one in fifty-two; in Lowell, one in fiftyseven-being an advantage in comparison with the other places, of fifteen, three, and five per cent. in favor of the latter city.

Dr. Bartiett, who for more than twelve years was a resident and practising physician in Lowell, and who is widely known as an eminent lecturer and writer in his profession, and who has recently been chosen a professor in the Louisville Medical Institute, bears the following testimony. The italicised sentences were marked by Dr. Bartlett himself:

The general and comparative good health of the girls employed in the mills here, and their freedom from disease are the subject of remark among our most intelligent and experienced physicians. The manufacturing population of this city is the healthiest portion of the population, and there is no reason why this should not be the case. They are but little exposed to many of the strongest and most prolific causes of pissase, and very many of the circumstances which surround and act upon them are of the most favorable hygienic character. They are regular in all their habits. They are early up in morning, and early to bed at night. Their fare is plain, substantial and good, and their labor is sufficiently active, and sufficiently light to avoid the evils arising from the two extremes indolence and over-exertion. They are but little exposed to the sudden vicissitudes, and to the excessive heats and colds of the seasons, and they are very free from anxious and de-

In case of sickness the operatives can obtain the best medical treatment and all the comforts needed by the sick at the Lowell Hospital, of which we have this account:

In 1839, the manufacturing Corporations purchased the spacious and elegant mansion house erected by Kirk Boot, Esq., which, with the necessary alterations, cost twenty thousand dollars. The building was set apart as a hospital for sick operatives. Its commodious parlors and chambets were converted into wards, and thing for one of these girls to have five hunone of the most eminent practitioners in Lowell was appointed its physician, and resides in the building. All persons in the employ of the not withdrawn in three months, is added to the the best nursing and medical attendance. The charges are four dollars a week for men, and three dollars for women. If the patients are able, they are to pay to the superintendent; if net able, the Corporation from which they go are responsible, and the patients are then responsible to the Corporation. The number of patients averages about a hundred and fifty a year.

A Handsome Compilment. Of the entire expenses of the establishment, about three-fourths are shared by the Corpora-

4. MORAL CONDITION, -A more strictly and universally temperate class of persons cannot be found, than the nipe thousand operatives of this city; and the fact is as well known to all thers living here, as it is of some honest pride lves. In relation to other ims, it may be stated, that the suspicion of criminal conduct, association with suspected persons, and general and habitual light behavior ind conversation, are regarded as sufficient masons for-dismission, and for which delin-quent operatives are discharged.

The utmost care is takenin regard to di harging and employing operatives:

Any person wishing to leave a mill, is at lib-rty to do so, at any time, after giving a fort-ight's notice. The operative so leaving, if of sod character, and having worked a year, is

discharge, made out after a minted form, with which every counting-room is supplied-form is as follows:

the - Manufacturing Company, in a -Room, - years - months, and is honorably ---- , Superintendent.

to any other mill in the city; and not without Examiner to persons who are not subscribers, in the hope, that by a perusal of it, they may be inother mill in New England. A resort of all such discharges is made in each counting-room, in a book kept for that purpose.

So much for honorable discharges. dishonorable have another treatment. names of all persons dismissed for bad conduct, or who leave the mill irregularly, are also entered in a book kept for that purpose, and these names are sent to all the counting-rooms of the city, and are there entered on their books.— Such persons obtain no more employment throughout the city. The question is put to each applicant, "Have you worked before in the city, and if so, where is your discharge?" If no discharge be presented, an inquiry of the appliant's name will enable the superintendent to know whether that name stands on his book of shonorable discharges, and he is thus saved rom taking in a corrupt or unworthy hand. This system, which has been in operation in Lowell from the beginning, is of great and important effect in driving unworthy persons from our city, and in preserving the high character

Great care is exercised in the appointment

Any description of the moral care, studied by the Corporations, would be defective if it nitted a reference to the overseers. Every room in every mill has its first and second over eer. The former, or, in his absence, the latter, has the entire care of the room, taking in such operatives as he wants for the work of the room signing to them their employment, superintending each process, directing the repairs of disordered machinery, giving answers to questions of advice, and granting permissions of absence. At his small deak, near the door, where he can see all who go out or come in, the verseer may generally be found; and he is held responsible for the good order, propriety of conduct, and attention to business, of the ope ratives of that room. Hence, this is a post much importance, and the good management o the mill is almost wholly dependent upon the character of its overseers. It is for this reason that peculiar care is exercised in their appoint ment. Raw hands, and of unknown charact ters are never placed in this office. It is attained only by those who have either served a regular apprenticeship as machinists in the Repair shop, or have become well known and wel tried, as third hands, and assistant overseers .-It is a post for which there are always many applicants, the pay being two dollars a day, with a good house, owned by the company, and rented at the reduced charge before noticed.-The overseers are almost universally married men, with families; and as a body, numbering about one hundred and eighty, in all, are among the most permanent residents, and most trust worthy and valuable citizens of the place. A arge number of them are members of our churches, and are often chosen as councilmen in the city government, and representatives in the State Legislature. The guiding and salutary influence which they exert over the operatives, is one of the most essential parts of the moral machinery of the milts.

5. NUMBERS, PLACES OF BIRTH AND CHARACTER. -Of the six thousand three hundred and twenty furnishes one-eighth; Maine, one-fourth; New operatives, more than three-sevenths are connected with some Sunday school, either as teach ers or pupils, this being two thousand seven hundred and fourteen in all. About threeeighths of them are church members, this being two thousand two hundred and seventy-six in all. Five hundred and twenty-seven have been teachers in common schools. The average time during which these fema coperatives work in the mills is between four and five years.

Of the disposition of the factory girls to im prove their minds, we have the following proof:

Quite a large number attend evening schools the winter; and it has been ascertained that in one Corporation alone, there were two hundred and ninety girls who employed a part of the evenings of one winter in this manner. instances are not uncommon of female operatives forming themselves into classes, to take lessons in the study of some foreign language. Others will club together to hire a piano, and mploy the services of a teacher of music; and the notes of that instrument are often heard roceeding from the boarding-houses. Baside these, there are formed what are called "Improvement Circles," which meet once a fort-night, or once a month, to hear and criticise bers. It was in a circle of this description that the Lowell Offering had its origin.

Of the mental improvement actually made, the magazine referred to, the Lowell Offering, affords convincing proof. A few statements in regard to this work will, we presume, be found the statement so often made by Maj. Turner, that affords convincing proof. A few statements in

The variety and merit of articles, written by females employed in the mills, and read in an Improvement Circle," formed in the early part of 1840, suggested the publication above named. The first number appeared in October of that year, and succeeding numbers followed at ir-regular intervals. In April, 1841, a new series was commenced; and, not long after, two female factory operatives became the publishers and editors of the work, which now appeared every month. The Offering was received with much favor, and no little surprise. The leading newspapers and reviews gave it complimentary notices; and many copies of it have been sent to England, where, during the past year, a volume has been published of selections from this periodical, under the significant title of "Mind among the Spindles." The extensive "Mind among the Spindles," The extensive reputation which the Offering has gained, has en almost inexplicable to the people of Lowell, who so well know that there is mind among the spindles. The fact has only revealed the great extent of the misapprehensions abroad, of the true character of the Lowell female opera-

Of the benevolent disposition of the opera-

ives we have the following evidence: Though all these religious societies are composed altogether of working people, and many of them almost exclusively of factory operatives, yet their charities are many in number. and are considerable in their aggregate amount. Contributions of four hundred dollars have repeatedly been taken up, in a single church, for ssionary purposes.

And finally, in illustration of the opportunities enjoyed by the operatives at Lowell for the acquisition of the means of comfortable living, we present the following account of the Lowell

This institution was incorporated in 1829, since which it has received two millions one hundred and three thousand five hundred dollars, and has paid out one million four hundred twenty-three thousand five hundred dollars .--Of the two thousand depositors in this bank, about one-half are factory girls; the amount of whose funds, now on interest, is estimated at one hundred thousand dollars. It is not an unusual dred dollars on deposit. Two per cent. in inincome is divided, and the interest on long de-

publishes a letter in the papers of that city, in which he says that sods water is not only not infurious during these cholera times, but is highly salutary. The ginger syrup is reco best to be used with the sode.

De Postponing the 4th of July, or rather its celebration, has been urged in some of the cities, in-

Cassius M. Clay.

We hoped to have received from some friend in Madison county a full account of the diffi- Tribune: culty between Messrs. Clay and Turner, but we have been disappointed. The Maysville Eagle, however, has quite a full account, which we have every reason to regard as reliable, and which we subjoin. From this account it will be seen that Mr. Clay was attacked suddenly and unexpectedly. The fact that several persons almost simultaneously united in the attack would seem to indicate that the assault had been preconcerted. If so, the attack was as dastardly as it was criminal. But we sincerely hope that this was not the case.

We deeply regret the fatal result of this af-

fray to one of the parties engaged. We earnestly longed to hear that Mr. Turner would recover, whatever the origin of the difficulty might have been. But while lamenting his death, we are grateful that the life of the noble-hearted Clay has been spared. Impetuous, passionate, he may at times appear, but a more fearless and devoted friend of freedom our State cannot boast. It has afforded us unutterable gratification to learn that Mr. Clay sought not the difficulty and that he did not resort to arms, even in self-defence, until driven to desperation. This accords with the opinion we had formed of the feelings and purposes of Mr. Clay. We had eason to believe that he entered upon this great campaign as the friend and advocate of freedom with the serious determination to act his part and perform his duty, fearlessly and thoroughly, yet calmly and without passion. At the Convention in Frankfort all were struck by Mr. Clay's moderation and his power of selfcontrol. He appeared like a man who felt the greatness and solemnity of the cause and who was determined not to impede its progress nor peril its success by rashness of word or deed. Such we believe to have been his purpose, and with this purpose his course has harmonized. Accounts have been brought to us from time to time of the speeches made by Mr. Clay, and all have united in testifying that while those speeches have been characterised by earnestness and power, they have been characterised no less by caimness and freedom from denunciation. And not in vain has he spoken .-Wherever he has gone, he has been listened to with profound interest. His winged words have made their way to thousands of hearts which have been won at once to the cause and its he-

roic advocate. We earnestly hope that the life of this brave nan may long be spared and that he soon may have his strength sufficiently restored to enable him to resume his effective labors in behalf of emancipation. The cause can ill spare an ad. vocate so true-hearted and successful. But forts of any champion, however powerful and reasons: necessful. It rests upon the everlasting law

"Truth crushed to earth shall rise again, Error, wounded, writhes in pain,

And dies among her worshippers." Particulars of the Cassins M. Clay Difficulty We expected to receive in the Richmond Chron icle of Thursday a full account of the fatal rencon contre between Cassius M. Clay and Cyrus Tu ner, in Madison coonty, on Friday of last week The Chronicle, however, gives none of the particulars, but merely mentions the affair, and adds, "that Furner died-on Sudnay morning last, living about 34 hours after receiving the wound. Clay is still in a critical condition, but the bette opinion seems to be that he will recover." We learn the following from a gentleman who

was on the ground:
There are three Pro-Slavery candidates for th Convention from Madison, Messrs. Willis and Chenault and Maj. Squire Turner, (father of Cyrus Maj. Burnam. At a regimental muster at Wal-den's on Thursday or last week, the candidates spoke, Willis and Chenault leading. Maj. Turner (although he had promised Cassius M. Clay the stand before him) alleging that Clay was not a candidate and the crowd was fast dispersing—made a long speech. Clay then took the stand, and bore more heavily in his remarks upon Turner than upon either of the other candidates, and it was now evident for the first time that there was

ome unpleasant feeling between them.
On the next day, Friday, another discussion took place at a regimental muster at Foxtown. Willis spoke first, Turner next. When Turner had spoen about an hour, Clay appealed to him to give Maj. Bunham an opportunity of defending the Emancipationists and their views; but Turner refused, and spoke half an hour longer, in a severe strain, during which he read from the True American newspaper a portion of the article that caused the Lexington mob and the removal of the True the statement so often made by Maj. Turner, that the article in question was written by a South Carolins planter, (as many of hisfriends believed, for the express purpose of breaking down his press,) and sent to his office and printed while he was lying sick of the typhoid fever. The article, he said, was as repulsive to his feelings and views as it was to Maj. Turner's or any other man's—and if he had not have confined to a battle diskness in f he had not been confined to a bed of sickness it should never have appeared in his paper. Mr. Wm. L. Neale, the printer of the True American, was on the ground, and would confirm the state-

Maj. Turner continued his speech, after this i terruption, and when he concluded, G. M. Clay took the stand for the purpose of making a kind of apology o the people for the interruptions he had caused. He again stated that he thought each party were entitled to be heard, and that each should friends of right and justice by such a course had tothing to lose; for if the Emancipationists held acendiary notions, and advocated principles opposed to the best interests of the country, the peo-ple would judge of them correctly and put them down, while if their principles were founded in right and justice, it was certainly not wrong that they should be known in order that they may be they should be known in order that they may be upheld and supported. After making his explanation, which did not occupy more than two minutes, he was leaving the stand, when Maj. Runyon, a lawyer of Richmond, at a considerable distance off, plied him with questions, and Clay, with the consent of Chenault, who claimed the stump, the consent of Chenault, who claimed the stump, andeavored to answer him. Some misunderstanding occurred in reference to the disposition made of the School Fund, in which Ranyon pronounced of the School Fund, in which Runyon pronounced a statement made by Clay false and untrue. Clay referred to an act of the Legislature in proof of his assertion, and finally told Runyon, who had interrupted him before, that he was a mere to:l of Turner, and was obeying his master. Clay descended from the stand in perfect good humor, and without expecting a difficulty with any one, when Maj. Turner remarked that "Runyon was not his tool." Clay replied that whether Turner knew it or not he was evidently his willing tool. Upon this, Cyrus was evidently his, willing tool. Upon this, Cyrus
Turner, the son of the candidate, stepped up to
Clay, and pronounced his statement a d—d lie,
and struck him in the face. Clay was soon stabbed by some one behind him, beat over the head with a stick by Affred Turner and perhaps others, and a revelving pistol was snapped four times at his head, bursting a cap each time, by Thomas Turner. He did not draw his knife nor shake off the hold of those who were clinging to him, until he perceived the blood spouting torth from his side and believed from the wound he must die. With super-human effort he shook off those who held him, enconntered Cyrus Turner and stabbed him. The wound took effect in the lower part of his abdomen, resulting in his death in thirty-four

year. At the end of every five years all extra leans Crescent, a paper published in a State as Mr. Cathoun's Memphis Convention letter says: Mr. James Harper, who for several years has been the efficient foreman of the Courier news office, recently purchased an interest in the Gallipolis Journal. Just before leaving for his new homes he was presented by the compositors in the Courier office with a splendid and valuable gold rule, as a mark of their regard for him. It was a beautiful and appropriate present, and reflected credit on the givers as well as doing honor to the receiver.

Soda Water.—Dr. Dan Drake, of Cincinnati, publishes a letter in the papers of that oits.

ATER FROM OREGON .-- The N. Y. Tribune has received advices from Oregon to the 22d of February last. Iron cre, pipe ore, lead, black lead, copper, limestone, stone coal, platina and gold. are all said to have been discovered in Oregon. A very flattering account is given of the climate and te and

A "Naughty" Question We find the following in the Danville (Ky.

Mr. Editor: In reading my Bible I came across this passage: "Therefore shall a man leave father and mother, and shall cleave unto is wife, and they shall be one flesh!"-Gen. ii., xxiv. The marginal notes referred me to Eph. v., xxxi ; Matt. xix., v., and vi., and Mark x., vii , ix., where the same is repeated with this addition: "What therefore God hath joined together let no man put asunder." The thought truck me, if this be God's command, which we must obey before all human authority, how can our slave laws, which permit and necessa-rily cause the involuntary separation of husband and wife, be in accordance with the scrip-tures? But, knowing there are very often exceptions to general rules, with the help of a concordance I searched a long time to see if I ould find a text giving to the master the power to dissolve, at his own pleasure, the marriageelation among his slaves. But being unable t find any, I have concluded to ask you or any of your numerous readers, whether there is such a ext in the Bible. INQUIRER.

Advocates of slavery would tell "Inquirer," that this power of separating husband and wife s wrong; but that it is not essential to the sysem of slavery. Yet they are doing all in their ower to perpetuate the system as it is-a sys. tem which gives a single man authority over the laws of God. Members of the church and ministers of the gospel are found, who are opposed to any interference with slavery as it is, when they can scarcely open their Bibles without meeting with some passage referring to the sadefending a system directly violating one of the most important commands of that religion. would bestruck with amazement. "What," he would say, "do you pretend to love God when you support a system by which authority is given to violate his commands!" "Oh." the answer would be, "this power given to the master is not essential to the system of slavery .-We are friends to slavery in the abstract."--"Ah, indeed!" would the stranger say, "then you, of course, intend to exert yourselves to have the system purified, so that you can support it without violating your God's commands. "Well-ahem-oh-ah-good morning."

Specific Amendments,

We wish to offer to our readers a few thoughts and facts upon a subject which at present interests many minds, and in the discussion o which several papers in Kentucky are earnestly engaged. We refer to the "open clause," as it is termed, or that provision by which specific amendments may be made in a Constitution without involving the revision and reconstruction of the whole instrument. Such a provision seems to us worthy of universal adoption yet the cause depends not upon the life and ef- We are heartily in favor of it, for the following

1st. Because we believe it to be right. No of right. The just God has breathed into it the Constitution, with whatever wisdom it may be best governments, unanticipated evils, of greatfound that some essential principle has been overlocked, or that some principle has been introduced which proves oppressive in its operapeople, for whose benefit Constitutions are made, and upon whose power and will, humanly speaking, all governments depend, should have the opportunity of speedily correcting themt of removing features which prove objectionable, and of introducing such as experience shall make

But unless the specific amendment principle is recognised in a Constitution, this power cannot readily be exercised; virtually, it is denied; for often a people will endure an evil for years rather than subject themselves to the expense and trouble and hazard of revising and remodeling a whole Constitution .

Some, we know, will say that it is better that au evil or many evils should be endured, even for years, than that a Constitution should be exposed to change. Not so, say we. Constitutions are made for the People, not the People for Constitutions; and if a Constitution prove defective or adverse to the welfare of society, the very purpose for which that Constitution was framed requires that it should be changed. And this thought brings us to another reason in favor of the specific amendment feature.

2. We say then, in the second place, that we approve of introducing the specific amendment clause into the new Constitution because we believe that such a clause, while enabling the people to remove evils that may be disclosed from time to time, will insure the general stabili ty and permanence of the Constitution.

Why is it that changes can be effected in the United States peaceably and without danger, which, if attempted in Europe, would shake the Government to its very foundations, or perhaps end the social fabric asunder? Because in the United States, under our republican institutions, the power and right of the people to make any needed change are recognised, while in Europe, at least in despotic Europe, the power and the right are denied. In the one instance. government is regarded as harmonising with the people, and therefore is an object of interest: in the other, government is viewed as something apart from the people, if not antagonistic to the people, and therefore is an object of suspicion. So with a Constitution. If it deny or seem to deny the right of the people to correct and remove evil, it becomes a thing apart from the people, and is in danger of being regarded with coldness, if not with aversion; but let it fully recognise the right of the people to make any and all needed changes, and it will be felt to be in hormony with the people and will be regarded with confidence and affection. Changes may be made from time to time, but they will not be made rudely nor rashly, and the essential character of the Constitution will remain unchanged. Years upon years will be added to the duration of its existence, but it will never be viewed as old and decrepit. It will blend the freshness of youths with the venerableness of age, and be regarded with increased affection and pride. We are therefore in favor of the ship and respect. specific amendment clause, because it will give to the Constitution, so to speak, a power of self-adaptation to the changing circumstances of society, thus keeping it in harmony with the spirit of each successive age, and securing its general stability and permanence. 3. We are in favor of this principle because

deeply interested in the propagation of slavery as the United States, and in the Constitutions of posits has generally amounted to seven per cent. South Carolina is, will show that even those twenty-four States of the Union. In some of whose interests and sympathies are identical with these Constitutions the power which the princi-Mr. Calhoun's, disapprove of his headlong and ple gives is much more restricted than in others. headstrong course. The Crescent is speaking of but the principle is the same in all. So general, almost universal a recognition of the principle affords, to say the least, a strong presumption of its correctness.

In another number of our paper we will continue the discussion of this subject.

THE VIRGINIA GOLD MINES .- The editor of the Fredericksburg News has been requested by one pair—Revolvers \$75a\$100. of the preprietors of the White Hall Gold Mine to contradict the statement made in a late telegraphic despatch from that place that \$7000 had been obtained in one day. No such amount of gold has ever been obtained in one day since the mine was pened. The editor adds:

Mr. Jefferson and Emancipation The annexed letter frem Thomas Jefferson to the Hon. Edward Coles, ex-Governor of Illinois, has been handed, by Mr. Clay, to the

Lexington Observer for publication: PHILADELPHIA, June 5, 1849. My Dear Sir: Under the impression that its ublication at this time will promote your views, be gratifying to the people of Kentucky, and be of general utility, I am induced to take the liberty to enclose you a copy of a letter from Mr. Jefferson to me on the subject of

I avail myself of the occasion to tender respectful compliments to Mrs. Clay, and renew to you assurances of my high respect and sincere regard. EDWARD COLES. sincere regard. To Hon. HENRY CLAY, Lexington, Ky.

Monticello, August 25, 1814. Dear Sir: Your favor of July 31st, was duly received and was read with peculiar pleasure.

The sentiments breathed through the whole do honor to both the head and heart of the writer. Mine on the subject of the slavery of negroes has long since been in possession of the public,

and time has only served to give them stronge The love of justice and the love of country plead equally the cause of these people, and i pleaded it so long in vain, and should have pro-luced not a single effort, nay, I fear not much serious willingness to relieve them and our selves from our present condition of moral and political reprobation. From those of the former generation who were in the fulness of age when I came into public life, which was while our controversy with England was on pape credness of the marriage relation! A stranger only, I soon saw that nothing was to be hoped. Nursed and educated in the daily habit of scening the degraded condition, both bodily and mental, of those unfortunate beings, not reflecting that that degradation was very much the work of themselves and their fathers, few minds had yet doubted but that they were as legitimate subjects of property as their horses or cattle. The quiet and monotonous course of colonial life had been disturbed by no alarm and little reflection on the value of liberty. And when alarm was taken at an enterprise on their own, it was not easy to carry them the whole length of the principles which they invoked for themselves. In the first or second session of the Legislature after I became a member, drew to this subject the attention of Colonel Bland, one of the oldest, ablest, and most respected members, and he undertook to move for certain moderate extensions of the protection o the laws to these people. I seconded his motion, and, as a younger member, was more spared in the debate; but he was denounced as an enemy to his country, and was treated with the greatest indecorum. From an early stage of our revolution other

and more distant duties were assigned me, so that from that time till my return from Europe in 1789, and I may say till I returned to reside at home in 1809, I had little opportunity of knowing the progress of public sentiment here on this subject. I had always hoped that the younger generation, receiving their early imons after the flame of liberty had been kindled in every breast; and had become as it were the vital spirit of every American, that the generous temperament of youth, analogous to the motion of their blood, and above the suggestions of avarice, would have sympathised with oppression wherever found, and proved their love of liberty beyond their own share of breath of life. Friend after friend may be cut framed, or however well adapted it may be to down, but the cause of freedom can never die. the period of its formation, can provide for all they had made towards this point the progress future emergencies. In the working of the they had made towards this point the progress is the first which has brought this sound to my er or less magnitude, will appear. It will be ear: and I have considered the general silence which prevails on this subject as indicating an apathy unfavorable to our hopes. Yet the hour of emancipation is advancing in the march of time. It will come; and whether brought tion. Now it seems to us a matter of simple on by the generous energy of our own minds, right that, when such evils are disclosed, the cited and conducted by the power of our pre sent enemy, if once stationed permanently with in our country, offering asylum and arms to the oppressed, is a leaf of our history not yet turned over.

As to the method by which this difficult work is to be effected, if permitted to be done by ourselves. I have seen no proposition so expedient on the whole, as that of emancipation of those born after a given day, and of their education and expatriation at a proper age. This would give time for a gradual extinction of that species of labor and substitution of another. and lessen the severity of the shock which an operation so fundamental cannot fail to pro-duce. The idea of emancipating the whole at once, the old as well as the young, and retaining them here, is of those only who have not the guide of either knowledge or experience on the subject. For men, probably of any color, but of this color we know, brought up from their infancy without necessity for thought or forecast, are by their habits rendezed as inca-pable as children of taking care of themselves, and are extinguished promptly wherever industry is necessary for raising the young. In the mean time they are pests in society by their idleness, and the depredations for which this leads them. Their amalgamation with the other color produces a degradation to which no lover of his country, no lover of excellence in the human character can innocently con-I am sensible of the partialities with which

you have looked towards me as the person who work-but this, my dear sir, is like bidding old Priam to buckle on the armor of old Hector, "treamtibus acvo humeris et inutile ferrume-ingi." No, I have overlived the generation with which mutual labors and perils begat mutual confidence and influence. This enterprise is for the young; for those who can follow it up, and bear it through to its consummation. It shall have all my prayers, and these are the only weapons of an old man. But in the meantime, are you right in abandoning this property, and your country with it? I think not. My opinion has ever been that, until more can be done for them, we should endeavor with those whom fortune has thrown on our hands, to feed and clothe them well, protect them from ill usage, and require such reasonable labor as is performed voluntarily by freemen, and be led by no repugnances to abdicate them, and our duties to them. The laws do not permit us to turn them loose, if that were for their good, and o commute them for other property is to commit them to those whose usage of them we can-not control. I hope then, my dear sir, you will reconcile yourself to your country and its unfortunate condition; that on the contrary you will come forward in the public councils, become the missionary of this doctrine, truly christian, insinuate and inculcate it softly but steadily through the medium of writing and conversation, associate others in your labors, and when the phalanx is formed, bring on and press the proposition perseveringly until its ac-complishment. It is an encouraging observation that no good measure was ever proposed which, if daily pursued, failed to prevail in the end. We have proof of this in the history of the endeavors in the British Parliament to suppress that very trade which brought this evil on us. And you will be supported by the religious precept, "be not wearied in well doing." That your success may be as speedy and com-plete, as it will be honorable and immortal con-solation to yourself, I shall as fervently and sincerely pray as I assure you of my great friend-THO'S. JEFFERSON.

EDWARD COLES, Esq.

AWFUL ACCIDENT AT PENSACOLA. - The Florida Democrat gives an account of a shocking event which occurred near the dry dock in that place on the 9th inst. Two women--Mrs. Murray, wife of Michael Murray, and Margaret Ferguson, unmar Their cries for help slanned Thomas Mansfield. who plunged in, saved Miss Ferguson, and returned to rescue the other. It is supposed that the drowning woman clung to him, so as to prevent

CALIFORNIA PRICES .- (At Weaver's station, 150 miles from San Francisso, May 20,) boote \$50 a

At San Francisco in April, Lumber \$600 per 1000 feet, Wages of cooks, \$100a\$150 per month, Washerwomen \$100 per week, Sailors \$100a\$125 per month. Curpenters \$14a\$20 a day, house rent \$100 per month, for a one story building.

iners generally take their gold to San Fran-here they sell it at \$16 per ounce in ex-for goods, and \$15 for cash. They never

Floher, of Cincinnati, and Professor Marney of the Louisville De

BY JOHN JONES.

Harney-Ah, Friend Fisher, is that you?

s the weather is very warm. One of my dem cratic friends informs me that there is a defec in the title of a tolerable large amount of unimproved real estate in the lower part of the city. I have visited Louisville for the purpos of enquiring into the matter. If there should be a chance of making a speculation by the mere hunting up of old documents, and without any outlay of that wealth-creator, which colitical economists dignify by the name of ABOR, I may do a slave State the honor of a

ersonal sojourn for a few weeks. Harney-We feel ourselves highly honored out you are not going to make any disturbance of the "average distribution of wealth," among the citizens of Kentucky, without paying an adequate consideration, are you?

Fisher -- Why, I-I-I-the truth is, friend Harney. I would thank thee not to mention that bject again. Thy last dose was enough.

Harney-Well, we will turn to a more agreeble subject-have you read my leader of the 23rd, headed "Slavery, the Bible, &c?" My friends say that this article gives preachers and seemest at one point in thy article to have had all other religionists, who have presumed to an inkling of the truth, when thou savatjudge of the institution of Slavery by the precepts of christianity, "a perfect settler."

Fisher-In which I think your friends flatter ou a little. I have read the article-it contains some common place truisms which no body ever disputed, and, in truth, one or two excellent thoughts; but these overset most completely the very doctrine which you intended to stablish.

Harney-(coloring)-Mr. Fisher, are you in earnest?

Fisher-Just as much so as thou wert when thou appropriated my logic for the purpose of proving the people of Ireland more prosperous than the people of New York.

Harney-As you have succeeded but poorly n your proslavery economics, suppose you try your hand at Theology-I pride myself a little on my performances in that line, and I should really like to know how my premises are at variance with my conclusion.

Fisher-I will make that appear in due time meanwhile wilt thou permit me to make a preiminary statement or two?

Harney-Certainly. I am always pleased listen to a sensible man.

Fisher -- Thou hast read my letter to the Edi tor of the New York Tribune, I suppose? Harney-Yes, sir.

Fisher-Thou art then aware that at time, in the tenderness of my youthful conscience, I eschewed all and sundry, the products of slave labor. My tea was sweetened with tion; my shoes were of the hide of a northern in no other light than that of personal chattles. ox, dressed with free tanbark; my limbs were Humane and Christian masters may modify the encased in Irish linen, and my broad-brim was rigor of this law when they have the power, made of the fur of the free beaver mixed with but the law of slavery often goes beyond the saxon wool. In a word, I was brought up at humanity and feelings of the master. Is not the feet, and imbibed the notions, of Elias this so, Mr. Harney? Hicks, the Gamaliel of that worthy class of Christians called Quakers.

Harny-I fully appreciate your conscientiousness, Mr. Fisher.

Fisher-Know then, friend Harney, that when I surrendered my politics into the keeping of John C. Calhoun, and agreed to view all questions bearing on the social economics of the free and slave States, through his spectacles, it was agreed that I should retain my Qurker time to be invested with the title of master-Theology among my reserved rights.

Harney-Well, what follows from this state-Fisher-That I differ from thy Theology, as enunciated in thy article, of the 23rd, and

consider that for all pratical purposes, it is essentially false. Harney-You may differ from it, but th

proves nothing. Fisher--Listen while I read a portion of thy

"They (the apostles) had neither the time nor the inclination to trouble themselves about the civil institutions of the countries they lived or traveled in. The legal relations which men hold to each other in this world were matters Christianity and his first followers did not inbeneath their notice. If we know anything of the spirit of their teaching, they made it a matter of small consequence whether a man was a slave or a free man. The interests of eternity overshadowed, with them, all the shortlived re-lations of time. And indeed what will it signify to a man, a hundred years hence, whether he was a slave in this life or a free man? The first Christians were thought to look on the things of this world as vain and trifling. Poverty and riches were alike to them.'

Harney-Well, that sounds right don't it? Fisher-Just about as right as a great deal of the religious nonsence, with which the public are made familiar now-a-days, by the pious political editors of the State, who seem as ignorant of the teachings of the Aposties as society," not as a mere fractional part of a vast they are of the anti-slavery opinions of Washington, Jefferson, Henry, and Franklin .--Would'st thou think it nothing to thyself or thy child of God, having his own life to live, his wife or thy children, whether thou or they were to live the remainder of life in a state of hopeless, irremedible bondage, just because the this doctrine goes! It is the most revolutionary New Testament says nothing about "the legal relations which men hold to each other?"

Did our revolutionary sires think, when at the cost of so much blood and treasure they established the independence of these States that it was a matter of small consequence whether a man was a slave or a free man?" Is there an intelligent christian in the State

who holds "that poverty and riches are alike." just because the scriptures declare the fact that this life will soon pass away and reveal to us the solemn realities of another? Art thou, or is any man, less disposed to re-

sist any infringement of social or political right for the simple reason that in a hundred years hence all will be forgotton?

Friend Harney, thou knowest there can be but one answer to all these questions, and thou knowest moreover that thyself and every intelligent christian man and woman in the Union practically repudiates thy Theology, as taught which would make despotism and oppression in the Louisville Democrat.

Harney-You ought to know, Mr. Fisher, that my Theology is not intended for practical social distinctions, except the immutable natuuse, but look along a little further, perhaps you ral distinctions between wisdom and folly-

travel about preaching of liberty, equality, and tude and long established iniquity. It brings fraternity." "We think Paul would have told homes authorities the most revered, and timethe slave, do your duty, and do it quickly, and be ready for heaven, for you know not the hour him from exerting himself. Both perished. The woman's body was discovered the next day mangled by sharks; and it is supposed that he shared gled by sharks; and it is supposed that he shared the same horrid fate. Mr. Mansfield was to have been married the next day to the young lady whom the present now, we think it exceedingly doubtful whether he would allow Christians to engage at all in the present warfare about our and self-respect. It recognises no aristocracy, or

All of which may be very true, Mr. Harney, but when thou wast detailing what Peter and weather boarded. This upon the authority of a have discoursed on the ballot, or the homestead Clergyman's letter in the Newark Daily Advertiquestion-or written homilies in the evils of a

three day's election. Herney-Of course not. not tell them, Mr. Harney, that "were Par sent now, we think it exceedingly do whether he would allow Christians to engage all in the present warfare about our civil

Harney-In that case the people would at my simplicity; and I really begin to with you that my argument is a like

Fisher - Not more so than many others which abound in thy writings, but give me the pleasure of exposing one more absurdity, thou savest. "Paul would not have exhorted the master to send his slave back to Africa, for Africa is no nearer heaven than this country."

And I suppose if Paul were to see the thousands of ignorant, oppressed, and starving Irish who are struggling day and night to get means to enable them to throw off their present burdens, and to reach this land of peace and plen. ty, he would say to them:

"Cease your efforts, eternity will soon be here, time is short, starvation and oppression will make no difference a hundred years hence, AMERICA IS NO NEARER HEAVEN THAN IRELAND. Harney-With your leave, Mr. Finher, we

will dismiss Theology, except you can find something in my writings that will bear examination better than those passages you have been criticising. Fisher-With pleasure, but permit me before

we part, to give thee a little insight into the common-sense view of this matter. Thou "Real Christianity addresses itself to individuals, and not to masses of men. It calls upon every man to perform the duties at he whether he be slave or free." It is true, Mr. Harney, "Christianity does

address itself to individuals and not to masses." And as slavery knows nothing of the direct and personal claim of Christianity upon every human being made in God's image, its demands are very frequently in antagonism to the commands of God.

Christianity may, as you say, "call on every man to perform the duties at hand," but the interests of the Master may call in another direction. Who then is to be obeyed? Let me explain further:-Christianity save

imperatively, to every individual, "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it hely." The interests of slavery may require the man to break the Sabbath, and as the man is a chattel, slavery must be obeyed. "Search the Scriptures" is the command of Jesus Christ. The perpetuation. nay the very existence of slavery requires that almost the entire mass of slaves shall be kept too ignorant to read the Scriptures, and of course there can be no searching of them. God has ordained the FAMILY as the purest and most sacred relation that can exist on earth.-Slavery defiles and destroys it. No slave can own himself and can have no claim to his father, his mother, his wife and his child

Again: Those familiar household words which civilised society by universal consent, regard as istence in that law which regards human beings

Harney-- I cannot deny it.

Fisher-If then Christianity addresses itself to every individual man, as a responsible and intelligent free agent, and as personally responalble to God for his actions, how dost thou reconcile this absolute condition of Christianity. with that inexorable law of slavery which subjects all the actions of its victims to the will of the frail human being who may happen for the or in plain English, "How can a man serve these two masters?"

Harney-You are beyond my depth Mr. Fisher, and for the present I resign the Theological chair. Fisher-I have not time to sit much longer,

Friend Harney, but if thou hast the patience to listen, I will give thee a little insight into the Quaker theology on this subject; and as thou sayst respecting thy advice to the preachers, "I will charge you nothing for it." Harney-I am all attention, Mr. Fisher.

Pisher-If, then, I have read the New Tesment aright, I would say, that the Founder of terfere with forms and modes of civil government, otherwise than to teach, that all governments which answer the common purposes of social union are equally legitimate and of divine right-"for the Powers that be are ordained

They contented themselves with announcing broad and everlasting moral truths, destined in the progress of time gradually to regenerate society, and to remould governments and politics into their likeness.

Christianity, as taught in the New Testament makes the relation of man to God individual and immediate. Not as a mere "member of and multitudinous whole, does Christianity take notice of the individual-but as an immortal own character to form, his own individuality to develop, and his own soul to save. How deep thing we have. Thrones are crumbling, and monarchy is passing away beneath the pressure of its omnipotent and ever-working influence. The first preaching of Christianity drove constituted authorities mad with rage, scared a guilty Tetrarch, and made a Roman Governor tremble; and its writen page denounces all oppression, fraud and wrong, in a tone which now-a-days we uld be thought to savor of 'fanaticism' and 'interference' with the 'rights of

It was this great doctrine of the "Brothe hood of the Human Race," taking hold of the popular mind of Christendom that abolished the African slave trade-and to the same powerful and ever-active principle must we mainly look for the ultimate extirpation of ALL SLAVEST This fundamental principle of christianity

property.'

breathes a spirit, the universal prevalence of moral impossibilities. By its doctrine of human equality and brotherhood it ignores all Fisher .- (Reads.) "Paul and Peter did not except those of truth, with consecrated turp human authorities the most revered, and timehenored human institutions the most securely moralties, proclaiming that every tree not of spiritis that of a republican simplicity-equality heriditary superiority, except that of personal goodness, tested by social usefulness. "He that is greatest among you let him be your serthe laying low of the hills was the burden of the prophetic announcement of the gospels apwhich angels announced so its final aim, can only be realised when peace on earth and good

proach, and the "Glory to God in the highest,

God's planting shall the rooted up. Its social

Paul did, and what they did not, or would not vant.' It is a very leveling gospel. Its early trido, why not extend the list a little? Doet thou umphs consisted, as the Apostle elequently think the Apostles would have travelled about boasts, in the foolish and weak and base things presching of the election of Judges, Sheriffs, of the world, confounding the wise and mighty and Constables, by the people would they and honored. The raising of the valleys and

This preaching of a gospel to the poor and seraded, assumes that these have faculties for the appreciation of the profoundest of moral truths-that there is nothing too good to be given them-that the enlightening of their understandings, the awakening of their feelings, the guiding of their aspirations to spiritual beauty, truth and good, is a work worthy of the highest order of intelligence.

The Christian religion is the loftiest wisdon descending (without any parade of condescension.) to commune with the deepest ignorance. lifting up its voice, not in the schools of learning and science, but in the highways of human intercourse-in the huts of poverty and the dens of vice. How forcibly and eloquently does the religion of Christ plead for the elevation and education of the poor, the depraved, and despised among the "sone of men"-and how pregnant the fact that the Savior delighted to reveal himself to our common humanity by the familiar and well understood title "Son of Man."

The fair and legitimate application of this eading and fundamental principle of Christiani ty, implies the radical falsity and wickedness all sociol arrangements which demand the sacrifice of individual intellect, morality and spiritual health to the abstraction called "SO-

Under the Christian charter of human rights and code of human duties, Man-every manhas a destiny of his own to work out, a nature of his own to develop, up to its highest possibility of health and strength, and whatever obstructs him in this, Christianity implicitly con-

Political enfranchisement-as the condition preliminary of a true and entire service of God: civil rights-as needful to intellectual and moral health; social justice-as the atmosphere in which the virtues and charities best growthere is a principle here, wide enough to cover the whole field of political reform. The aim of Christianity is the perfecting of the individual in whatsoever things are true, honest, just, virtuous and lovely, and whatever in social custom or legislative enactment, hinders the accomplishing of this aim is unchristian and anti-

And here, friend Harney, is the condemnation of slavery and many other time-honored

Harney-I cannot but admit the force of your remaks. Mr. Fisher, but can you explain how it is that this vital and fundamental principle of Christianity, if antagonistical to slavery, has not destroyed it before this? I see but little chance of the prevalence of that principle which you have so fully, and I am compelled to add,

Fisher (smiling) - I am afraid that thy posibut for thy edification, I will state and advancing spirit of the Christianity estab- a quart bottle. If we have had over lished by Jesus Christ, and promulgated by his and Burdetts, our Walsons and our Bro apostles. It began, as you know, in putting down polygamy, gladiatorship, serfdom, and tions, where it was first established. Its progress has been further marked by a peaceful and gradual elevation of the condition of the mil-

In the commencement of our government, measures were adopted which finally eventuated in the destruction of the infamos slave

Bible, have embraced a purer religion, and have found out "a more excellent way."

Human beings clothed in the form of men, the risk of being hung up by the neck like other

Eight hundred thousand slaves have been

ed slavery in the colonies or taken incipient every direction. The down-trodden millions Europe are rising up to a sense of their rights, ments should be holden forth as the incentives and Monarchy is tottering to its fall-in a word,

the true friends of freedom and reform have every thing to encourage them. The spirit of the age is ONWARD.

Harney-But our own land, Mr. Fisherwhat signs see you here?

60,000 and in 1848 to 300,000. They are now have given to this nation a minority President. They have rendered obsolete old party ties and

They started the dry rot in the pro-slavery plank of the Baltimere platform, which finally enapped in two-letting down Gen. Cass and the old democratic party. They-

Harney-Stop, stop, stop, Mr. Fisher, for Heaven's sake. I'll say no more about slavery or theology for a month, if you will let the matter drop. I find I am much better at attacking your political economy than I am in defending my own theology.

dorning, Friend Harney. Harney-Good morning, sir.

Harney (solus)-Well, that's about the last time I'll get into a discussion about Theology and slavery with a Calhoun Quaker.

THREE CAPTURED AMERICAN SLAVERS .- A teledays on her passage to St. Helena, and lost 10 or ently impressed on their breasts; the vessel being so small and the number of negroes so great that it was next to an impossibility to go from one end to the other. The brig Harriet, of Philadelphia, and the barque

California, of Boston, have also been recently sondemned at St. Helena as slavers. The Harriet had 500 on board when captured .-- Balt. Sun.

LEAD MINES IN NEWTON COUNTY, Mo .- A subscriber at Grand Falls, writing to us on business takes occasion to mention the discovery of several valuable lead mines in Newton county, the mines lie shouters e about six miles west of Neosho and about ten from Grand Falls. One of the leads has been worked three or four months, by four hands, and they have taken out about 15,000 pounds of ore; and have since struck a lead which is about four feet thick t thick one way—its extent the other way has sen ascertained. One of the men engaged in line, and who has been twelve years engaged in prospect in that country.

The lead has been struck by a farmer about miles distant from the one just mentioned, line agreemented as very large and valuable.

Washington, J. Adams, J. Ad

WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR has addressed the ing itself to faculties and feelings following letter to the Germans, which he sends all men in common possess. That "the to the London News with the following curious from each county will serve as a data from

> however, you think proper to insert the enclosed, you may disavow any sentiment it contains, and throw it totally on your humble ser-W. S. LANDOR.

To the Germa Contemplative wisdom, when it engages in politics, must inevitably succumb to diplomat craft. Contracted as is the intellect of those who manage the affairs of Europe, ministers and kings, this very contraction gives efficacy to their machinations. A narrow rifle-barrel, charged with little powder, sends a bullet more directly and further than a fire-shovel covered with the largest quantity.

And now to the point at which the eyes of fermany are gazing. Deliberations are interrupted and forbidden; actions must succeed, and promptly. What actions? I will tell you plainly, honestly, unreservedly.

No crime whatever ought to go unpunished; above all crimes is that of perjured princes, whose forswearing hath brought down on nations the heaviest calamities, the slaughter of thousands, the humiliation of millions. Law cannot reach it, for they have crippled law; but equity can, which human force never has crip-It is the bounden duty of all to execute, when occasion offers, the high commission she opens before them. Whoever falls in the atmpt will be glorified not only by the present, but by all future generations; whoever falls in will be placed in security and prosperity where freedom is established.

There is a conspiracy of rulers, under all denominations, to subvert the liberties of every people on the continent of Europe. This, sufficiently manifest long ago, and denounced by me early in April, is now openly avowed by Russia, Prussia, Austria, and France, and por- dress was able, impressive, effective. Perpetended by the malignant nebulæ round these arger orbits. If their artifices and armies should prevail, what is then remaining to be silent. suffered or to be done? Chastisement is first county. There again it was my privilege to to be inflicted on the primary and secondary movers against the world's equilibrium and progression; then is remaining an equally firm determination to execute on a grand scale what filled to overflowing. The address instructive, a glorious city of Greece, the city of Phocaea, did anciently. Germany has room enough to ding. A perpetualist replied—trying anecdotes stretch her limbs in America; and in America there is vacant land enough for the industry of Germany; land enough and employment enough and fanatics. But never was a man more ef-

for Germany's whole population. A people can do without a king, but what can a king do without a people? One simultaneous movement, one heaving of the mighty breast of Germany, and all is then consummated. No action since the creation of the see him bold, manly, and animated, they do not world was ever so glorious as this would be; no find that rash, vindictive spirit they had been defeat of despotism so irrecoverable. Difficulties far greater are every year surmounted by the least able to surmount them; by needy agriculturists and needier artisans, each pursuing his own track, without guidance and without advice. What then would be the result if the most intelligent, the most provident, people as the living speaker. And I observe the most active of the same nation, were to that his addresses are followed by discussions unite their counsels, their zeal, their experience, among the people and an increased desire to their larger pecuniary means, in colonising the vast and fertile regions of Central America, now thrown open to enterprise and science? WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR.

From the London Examiner. To General Kossuth. General:-There are few who have the privlege to address you, but I am of the number; for before you were born I was an advocate, wever le, of that sacred cause are now the foremost in defending. Imminent was the peril of fine and imprisonment, and certain the loss of friends and fortune; I disregard to a friend, has been handed to us with a retion at a pro-slavery democratic editor has ed and defied the worst. Do not trample on eyes," and somewhat "hardened this paper for being written by an Englishman. We are not all of us jugglers and dupes, though we are most of us the legitimate children of those who crowded to see a conjurer leap into

> thams. In one house we have still a lic men; at restlessness without activity, at strides without progress, pelted from below by petulance without wit. A wider and fairer of Almighty God. Merciful and just by nature, and enlightened, as the powerful of intellect always are, by the continuous lamps delivered in succession from past and passing ages,

have swept away the rotten house of Hapsses, behind its moth-eaten tapestries and throughout its noisome sewers. But there is who in their leve of gold, forget their humani- no idleness in following the guidance of the ty-have abandoned the slave hunt, or they run | most strenuous and most provident conquerors. other hand, as firmly, that slavery is a compli-Sylla and Julius and Augustus Cæsar, distributed the forfeited estates of their enemies among the defenders of their cause. The justice of their cause was questionable-the justice of earnestly and perseveringly sought by all law- of her three millions of slaves to the best practical converted into freemen in the British West ln. yours is not. In our country, William of Nor- ful and proper means. It is an evil to the mandy broke up the estates of the vanquished, and rendered them powerless for revolt. Eliza-The Republic of France has ordained as the beth and Cromwell, and William of Nassau, organic law, "that no slave can trend her soil." our three greatest sovereigns, pursued the same Denmark, Sweden and Holland have abolish- policy with the same success. In Hungary there are immense tracts of land imperfectly cultivated, and forfeited by the defection and Surely no time should be lost in the distribution of this national property among the nation's defenders. Larger and smaller allot-

and rewards of valor. This was promised in France by the revolutionists of that country, but what promise was ever kept by France, under any of her governcalmly brave, consistently free, strictly vera-Fisher-Our own land, Friend Harney-art cious, immutably just, unostentatiously honthou sincere? Why, the advancement of free orable. The French, if they attempt an act of chiefly because I hoped the day had come when don is more rapid here than its warmest friends ever anticipated. A political perty holding on they seldom do, feel deeply wronged—their herealf of the evil of elevery. There doubtless ever anticipated. A political party, holding as they seided do, feet deeply wilding the seider to the evil of slavery. There doubtless the fundamental creed opposition to the extension of slavery, went to the poils in 1840 and enter Civita Vecchia; fraudulently did they cast 7000 votes; in 1844 they had increased to seize the citadel; insolently did they scorn the remonstrances of a free and of a friendly peorespectably represented in the U.S. Senate; they lined volunteers, they loudly swear vengeance; and, confederated with all the despots of Europe, they certainly may inflict it.

Behold the promises of a nation which declared its readiness to aid unreservedly in the deliver-ance of the oppressed! Behold the first public act, beyond the boundaries, of its President! What, then, is Europe to expect from Francewhat, but another link and rivet to the monarchical chain, another chainband to the sacredotal tiara? She looks to Hungary who never setting in that direction. The pro-slavery dochas deceived her, and away from France who

Sir, in your hands are deposited the sword and the scales of justice; hold them firmly; and, if of slavery are teo manifest, and the agitation any prince calls to the stranger, bid your lictors of the question is not now, as too generally herebind him, and perform the rest of their duty forthwith. In the exercise of this rightgous tofore, chiefly by fanatical men in the free authority may God preserve you for His glory, States. Many of the leading minds of Ken-

example of every age to come.

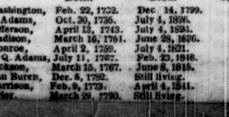
Walter Savage Landor. May 11, 1829.

ing the nerves, \$1.

Express publishes a letter from the "Panama" evil, no efforts should be made to remove it. numbers, and fears of the Mexicans. 15,000 stand and connected with colonisation.

State of the Baltimore built schooner Zenolia, that in the absence of a professional barber, one Neither of these propositions can be successful. demned. It appears that her cargo of slaves, numbered, 550, (33 of whom were females.) the vessel not being over 100. demned. It appears that her cargo of slaves, numbered, 550, (33 of whom were females.) the vessel not being over 100 tons burthen. She was 11 days on him over 100 tons burthen. She was 11 Il of them. The poor creatures were in a per-fect state of nudity, and many of them, (the women in particular,) bearing the brands of a hot iron re-cently impressed to St. Helena, and lost 10 or fect state of nudity, and many of them, (the women Mr. McIlvane, our purser, associate Judge, Mr. Charles Ellett, Esq., Sheriff, Mr. Judah and Mr. E. Smith of New Hampshire, acted as Chief Judge.
Mr. McIlvane, our purser, associate Judge, Mr.
Charles Ellett, Esq., Sheriff, Mr. Judah and Mr.
McAllister were Counsel for plaintiff; and Mr.
Hyer and Mr. Livingston for defendant. The defendant's counsel demanded "a bill of particular fendant's counsel demanded "a bill of particular fendants" which was furnished. The following are a lars," which was furnished. The following are a few of the items: For cutting hair—red hair, \$2 50; combing the same, 25 cents; cutting whiskers, 50 cents; triming moustache, \$1; attempt to curl same, 50 cents; time employed 50 minutes at 6 cents per minute, \$3; use of comb

> Ex-PRESIDENTS .- No other President or Ex-President of the United States died so young as Mr. Polk, as will be seen by the following schedule: Died. Born.



MESSES. EDITORS: Believing that brief reports opinion, and also serve as a ground for mutual en-Sin: I expect but little favor from you; if, couragement, I am willing to contribute to the

In our county the emancipationists, as you will see from the Maysville papers for this week, are organised as a party and their candidates are in the field, and we expect to elect such to both Convention and Legislature. Nothing need prevent the former from being elected, but the number of open clause men in the field as candidates, Convention. The emancipationists here demand an open clause "by which they can strike for emancipation in common with other amendments." Advocates are up all over the county---perpetualists are met at every point-they are reduced to a squallid few, and if ever a set of men were overcome by argument and used up before the people, the few perpetualists of this county have been when they come out from their hiding places. New and efficient laborers are entering the fields of emancipation every

"ONWARD UNTIL KENTUCKY IS FREE," is the

county, the rain descended almost unceasingly, yet the house was full to overflowing-some five or six hundred persons in the attentive audience. Had the day been favorable we should doubtless have seen from one to two thousand. The adualists were invited to the contest, but they were From here Mr. Clay went to Bracken hear him. The morning again rainy, and otherwise unfavorable Still the court house was impressive and more eloquent than the preceburlesques, and the cry of abolition, robbery, fectually beaten at his own game or whipped doubly armed for all manner of attack. The people are agreeably disappointed. Whilst they led to expect. Mr. Clay is doing immense good; more than he could do with the pen. Time was when that only could be used, and it yet has its adispensable work. But nothing so rouses the read and inform themselves. This is the point

duous, but the issue is certain. With this I send you the continuation of ar old subscriber. Yours, in hope,

Cabin Creek P. O., Lewis co., Ky, June 20, '49. The following letter from Rev. N. L. Rice

CINCINNATI, June 17, 1849. DEAR SIR-Your favor of the 28th ult. came duly to hand. I am surprised that any one should quote, or refer to anthing I have said or

write, in production of "anti-emancipation "Since I first had occasion to investidon, in the other a Molesworth. Be amused. gate the subject of slavery in its varous bearother similar abominations in the European na- but never indignant at the spectacle of our pub- ings, my views concerning it have not undergone any meterial change. Whilst editing the Western Protestant and the Protestant and Herscene is lying now before you, a scene of your ald, in Bardstown, I had occasion repeatedly to own creation, under the guidance and influence express my views of slavery; and I have frequently expressed and published the same views

I distinctly deny the fundamental principle you will find them shine clear by contraction of abolitionism, that slaveholding is in itself dairy business and wool-growing. Mr. Fisher inof space, and adaption to circumstances. You sinful. I hold that there have been, and are, circumstances which justify individuals in sus-It would be an idle trick to pursue the vermin taining the relation of masters, or in being that nestled and prowled among its dark reces- slaveholders; and therefore, the church cannot exclude persons from her communion, simply has done, to double the value of corn and wheat because they are slaveholders. I hold, on the by diminishing the cost of sending both to the cated evil of immense magnitude, the entire removal of which from our country, should be slave, to his master and his family, and to the creation of wealth. We have little relish for the

I need not attempt to point out the many and slavery. This work, I rejoice to know, is betreason of the rich and indolent proprietors .- ing done by men better qualified than I to do the subject justice.

Whilst a resident of my native State, (and I glory in being a Kentuckian,) I watched with intense interest the progress of public sentament, which was then perceptable, in favor of emancipation and colonisation, and I deeply ments, to any nation? least of all perhaps to deplored the retrograde movement caused by her own. The Hungarians are morally the an- the abolition excitement. I rejoiced when retipodes of the French; the Hungarians are cently it was proposed to hold a convention for the purpose of remodeling the constitution, establish Southern Independence on a basis as quire change, but if something be not done, and done decidedly, with a view to gradual emancipation, I shall feel painfully convinced that the great work, required alike by the principles of true philanthropy, and by an enlightened regard for the true and permanent interests

of the State, has been left undone. I am convinced that the day must come, and come soon, when Kentucky will move decidedly in the work of emancipation. The tide of public sentiment, if I mistake not, is strongly trine of some ultra men in the South can never tofore, chiefly by fanatical men in the free for the benefit of the present age, and for the tucky, and amongst them many slaveholders, are fully aroused to the importance and the duty of delivering the State from the blight of slaveple have to get their hair cut—even if gold is prospectively plenty, and, hair-cutting, like all other comforts, has to be paid for. The New York Express publishes a letter from the "Panama" so is it equally vain to say that, though it is an extended say the desired many to the sold constitution of the dispersion of ry; and I am persuaded they will not rest till

After what I have said, I need not assure you that I feel a deep interest in the discussion now that it is better to leave it to be done chiefly by the citizens of the State. Were I now in Kentucky, where I spent most of my life, I would esteem it no ordinary privilege to stand by the and brush, 25 cents; cleaning same, 25 cents; ex-tra charge on account of sanguinary color affectthe principles of enlightened philanthropy and

ests of the State. Having learned through your kindness, that ny views are misunderstood or misrepresented, I deem it a duty alike to myself and to the cause which is dear to my heart, to state them distinctly. I should rejoice exceedingly to find [From the Augusta (Ga.,) Chronicle and Sentinel,] Elwood Fisher's Lesture.

praising the wise stand-still policy of his ve Virginia, which operates so charmingly as which emancipationists may form intelligent he informs us, to make "the grass grow in the treets of Richmond and Norfolk," Mr. F. remarks: As was the character of Virginia in 1700-92 years after the colony was founded, and 76 before her independence

One hundred and fifty years without change, or serious effort to improve either the Colo

friendly people."
Notwithstanding all that schools, printing, railads, canals, machinery and steam have done thin the last thirty-three years for the civilized and who would not submit to the decision of a world, our ex-Friend still maintains that the sys tem ef exclusive planting, as practiced in 1700, is more profitable than modern commerce—more re ative than the system which places the manufacturer by the side of the planter. He says: But why is agriculture more profitable than manufa tures or commerce? One reason is, that agriculture is more productive or multiplying than they; that its pro-ducts are the principal and the indispensible articles o human subsistence, and are obtained with less of human labor and skill than the others. The fecundity of nature can never be rivalled by art. A grain of wheat when sown will produce an hundred fold, but no fabric of the toom, no cargo of the ship, can have its value augmented in the same proportion, without the co operation of a much greater proportion of labor and skill. Commerce and manufactures are chiefly artificial; agriculture is fo the most part the work of nature.

The above theory is as false in fact, as it is per sicious in practice. It is, however, the ch corner stone in the free trade edifice, the building of which has done so much to desolate the old planting States, and drive the once flourishing C. M. Clay has visited our county. The morncommerce of Georgia, South Carolina and Virginia to Philadelphia, New York and Boston. If "agring on which he addressed the people of our Mr. Fisher asserts, how does it happen that the people of South Carolina produce an average of only \$45 a year per head, whilst those of Massachusetts by their power looms, their spinning jennies, and other machinery, create wealth equal to in average of \$118 per head? Here is a simple, undeniable fact, which upsets

the whole theory of our Lecturer, who has grossly perverted statistics on every page of his pamphlet On page 9 he says: New York, instead of producing her proportion of wheat with Virginia, which would be thirty-five millions of bushels instead of twelve, produces annually thirty millions of bushels of potatoes.

In the above calculation, Mr. Fisher coolly a sumes that the excess of population in the State of New York as compared with Virginia, which excess resides in the large and numerous citie and villages of New York, ought to grow as much wheat per capita, as the rural population of Virginia! Who does not see that this is a perversion f statistics, and badly concealed false re Had Mr. F. consulted Prof. Tucker's "Progress f Population and Wealth in the United States in Fifty Years''-good Virginia Free Trade authority-he would have found that the number of perons employed in agriculture in the two States of Virginia and New York is about equal in each; and farther, that the products of agricultural labor in New York are set down at \$108,275,281. Those of Virginia at \$59,985,821. In the last, flax fig ures as worth over three millions, which Prof. T says in a note is too high by over a half a million of dollars. It is an interesting fact that, a given number of laborers employed in farming operations preduce about twice as much money in New York as in the Old Dominion. Abolitionists and many others at the North have falsely ascribed this disparity to the existence of slavery in Virginia and to the absence of it in New York. It has fallen to the lot of the writer to oppose abolitionists to be attained. Light and slavery cannot exist on their own ground in Western New York for a number of years; and he may be presumed to know together. The contest between truth and eromething of their arguments and weapons of warror-liberty and freedom, may be long and arfare. Such writers as Elwood Fisher and all nore zeal than discretion, aid and strengthen the opular prejudice at the North against the relation master and slave at the South. It may be asked why, one, two or three hun-

As chairman of the committee on agriculwas referred the matter of taking the census of see, appointed to the Chair of Obstetrice, &c. that State in 1845, the writer took some pains to have the number of cows milked, the number of lated by the marshals. We cannot go into details and compare the statistics of Virginia and New-York; but we will say that the grazing lands of the latter State, on which there are now keptover million of cows for milking purposes, yield milk, utter and cheese worth over twenty millions of dollars a year. Although a much better grazing State as a whole than New York, Virginia planers realize no such profits from the culture of tosacco, corn and wheat. The farmers of New York keep over six millions of sheep, which is an exceedingly profitable animal, not less for enriching poor lands than for its maturity, its rapid multiplication, and its valuable fleece. Now, we have ever contended and still maintain, that slavery is not incompatible with stock-raising, the sists that, because the culture of tobacco, com and wheat was very profitable in the Colony of Virginia during the reign of the Virgin Queen of England, all the people of Virginia must do nothing but plant, plant to the end of time! They must construct no railroads, no canals as New York seaboard!

It is the sad effects of this unwise policy, which do so much to bring slavery into disrepute among superficial observers. We believe, and have often asserted, that if the South will only use the labor advantage, she can distance all competitors, whetaunt of this new Cincinnatian, who proclaims from Dan to Beersheba, that we permit "the har-bors of Charleston and Savannah to be deserted for great evils which flow from the institution of those of New York and Boston." That "the grass ginally monopolized our colonial commerce, and maintained their ascendancy in the earlier years

of the Union." That " Manufactures and the Arts have also gone to take up their abodes at the invoke the earnest co-operation of every citizen in a common effort to bring back from "the North," grass growing in our sea-port towns, "—to fill their "deserted harbors" with ships of every nahas favored us above all other people; but with all our advantages of climate, soil and mineral resources, if we misemploy our own time, if we misuse our capital, and so direct our agricultural abor as to make the land we cultivate poorer inonduct, nor long prosper the States in which we ive. We are the architects of our own fortunes a self-governing people—and responsible, not less for all omissions of duty, than all commissions of vrong. That the slaves of the South are infinitely better off as they now are than they would be if manumitted, no well informed man, reasonably exempt from prejudice, can doubt. Nor would their total removal to Africa, Mexico, or elsewhere, be likely to increase their industry, their happiness or their in elligence. No person now living ness or their in elligence. No person now living United States; and we have as little respect for that canting, morbid sensibility which renders so many unhappy, because the civilized world is as Recolutions Adopted by the Emancipation it is, as any of our readers possibly can have.—
The best way, however, to treat this blind, unreasoning fanaticism has never yet been hit upon by those most interested in having it quite harmless to the South. On the proper treatment of this peculiar disease, we shall have something more

Cholera in Philadelphia-Anticipated Trouble in-Arrival of more Gold PHILADELPHIA, June 26.

10 deaths. A letter to the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer dated deserted. Americans who desire mining on the Gila river are prevented by the disparity of their negroes born after the adoption of the scheme, of the river Gila from Mazatlan. Rumors prevail to the effect that the Mexican Government intend to controvert the action of our Commissioners in relation to the boundary, and claim the whole of the rich mines on the Gila and tributaries."

Cholers in Philadelphia and New York.
PHILADELPHIA, June 27: There were 43 cholera cases reported to-day and 12 deaths. At New York 43 cases and 24 deaths.

Public Barns .- About \$6,000, it is stated by the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, has been subscribed towards the establishment of a public wash house in New York, on the plan of those recently true policy-who are seeking at once to elevate , established with so much success in London. the colored man and to promote tha best inter- About \$14,000 more is required, in order to carry the plan into effect. It is expected to pay a large interest to the stock-holders. Some of the ber

citizens are engaged in it.

GROPSIN EUROPE. -The appearance of the growing crops, both in England and France, is said to be extremely favorable. In Ireland, however, almy numerous friends in Lientucky all engaged, though there are yet no just grounds for positive nower to appoint sub-committees in the present crisis, on the side of emancipation alarm, yet there are unmistakable evidences of the in the State as they may down proper, and the committees in the growing potato, and especially to appoint advocates of the cause where

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Lord Stanley has been shipping many of his poor tenants to the United States, paying the

Dr. Hurteaux, of Paris, has published a statenent, that the use of tobacco is a preservative against the cholera, to a great extent. Of 2,000 the State! Thirty-three years ago the patriot Jef. ferson "grieved over the fallacious propensities" but twelve persons who had been attacked. Vidal, Diemerbrook and Ruef, all agree in this opinion, and Dr. Moore says tobacco injections

> The Morning Herald says that in debate Bugeaud is a provoking and compromising speaker; he is not a dexterousor a happy dialectician, declaimers that

"Runs a muck, and tilts at all hemeets." Punch declares that a sporting paper wrote

Meyerbeer's "Prophete" to ask him for the name of the winning horse of the Derby. A black Episcopal bishop is about to be co

secrated in England and sent to Africa.

Macready is the son of an Irishman, wh wrote the farces of the "Irishman in London." and "The Village Lawyer"

La Democratie Pacifique tells of a foreign married young lady having been presented to the French President, and having fancied she was "No, prince," was the reply, "are you?"

Wordsworth, the poet, now 79 years of age. was at the last Queen's ball.

An exhibition of American plants has been made in London. They were valued at \$35,000. Miss Edgeworth took a carriage drive on th very day of her death.

The entire French force before Rome is now

facilities for crossing the desert. Thirteen flounces are not too many for the dress of a lady who wishes to be a la mode in

GREAT SYMPATHY DEMONSTRATION FOR REPUB LICAN EUROPE.—There was a large meeting, in GRO. SCARBOROUGH, Owensboro, Ky Philadelphia, on Thursday, to make arrangements D. M. DEWEY, Arcade Hall for the celebration of the Fourth of July. Among HENRY CHAPIN, Canandaigua, N. Y. a series of resolutions passed was one declaring it Brown & Williamson, Commercial Buildin to be an obligation binding on the citizens of Philadelphia, to send greeting to the oppressed and down-trodden of every clime and tougue, now struggling for civil and religious liberty, their

THE WHEAT IN KENTUCKY .- The Lexington Atlas, Maysivlie Eagle and Bardstown Visitor all Ellas Smith, 142 Nassau street, New York. thers on his side of the controversy, who have complain that the wheat crops in their neighborhoods have been materially injured by the rust.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF TRANSVLVANIA UNI produce so much more profit in New York than in says the Atlas, is again reorganized and complete-Without attempting to give all the Prof. S. Annan has been transferred to the chair of reasons for this difference, we will state a few of Theory and Practice, and Prof. Wm. M. Boling, ure in the Legislature of New York, to which late of the Memphis Medical School, of Tennes-

A FIGHT WITH THE MEXICANS .- Mr. Loring, who fleeces of wool clipped, and many other inter-esting facts never before known, accurately tabuinteresting narrative, from which we extract the

On arriving at Acapulco, on the way down from San Francisco, the California found a vessel which had just arrived, having on board the Mining Company of New Jersey Blues, under Col. Zabriskie, well known from his participation in the Mexican campaign, and from his services in the Presiden-tial canvass of last fall. They had been forced to put into a Mexican port, some miles south of Aca-pulco, for water and other stores. On approach-ing the shore they were warned off by an armed party of Mexicans, who gave them notice that they would be fired upon and killed if they attempted to land. Col. Zabriskie told his men they must have water, and they could not stand such inso lence from the Mexicans: he, therefore, put him self at their head, went ashore, drove the valiant wanted, and, after hoisting the star-spangled ban-ner, which they left flying, returned to their ship.

DIED, at his residence, in Jefferson county, Sunday evening, 24th inst., at 8o'clock, Austin L. Peay, Esq., aged 45 years.

It is with unutterable sadness that we record this mournful event. So sudden, so unexpected was it that even now we are scarcely able to realize it. It seems to us like a troubled dream rather than a stern reality. Would that we might awake and find it only a dream. But God, in his wise providence, has ordered other-

wise, and we bow in submission to his holy will. In losing Mr. Peay, Jefferson county loses one of its best citizens, a man who, by his strict integrity, his undeviating straightforwardness In the name of all that is true to the South, we and genuine manliness commanded the confidence and won the esteem of every neighbor all the "arts and manufactures" which the old and associate; a large circle of friends loses one Planting States have lost-to tread down "the of its most valuable and beloved members, one tion-to build up Southern cities, Southern rail- ship, but who constantly proved himself a friend roads, Southern colleges and primary schools, and by acts of solid kindness and true affection; the cause of emancipation loses an earnest and deenduring as her granite mountains. Providence voted advocate, and our State as patriotic and sound-hearted a citizen as ever breathed its air or trod its soil. Our heart prompts us to speak of the manner in which our departed friend sustained the various relations of domestic life, as son, brother, husband and father, but we must forbear. We must not raise the veil which protects the sacredness of home; that home which his presence and love made so happy, which his removal has rendered so desolate. We can only commend the members of that bereaved household to Him who has kindly revealed himself as the Father of the fatherless and the widows's the Father of the fatherless and the widows's

April 25, 1849.

slavery, as it exists by law in this State, is injurious to the prosperity of the Common wealth, nconsistent with the fundamental principles of free government, contrary to the natural rights of Glazed Wadding, black and white, for the use of tailors and clothiers. It is of the very best quality, of tailors and clothiers. morals, we are of opinion that it ought not to be increased, and it ought not to be perpetuated in the Commonwealth.

2. That any scheme of emancipation ought to be prospective, operating exclusively upon

3. That we recommend the following points to be insisted on in the new Constitution, and that candidates be run in every county in the State, favorable to these or similar constitution progressing in Kentucky, and that I rejoice in any measure of success secured by the friends of emancipation and colonization. I should not veight seven pounds.

The office and this trejoice in the office and this merning with 14 California passengers, via the importation of any more slaves to Kentucky. Chagres, with \$300,000 in gold; some of the lumps weigh seven pounds. tucky to enforce and perfect, in or under the new constitution, a system of gradual prospective emancipation of slaves.

4. The Convention confines its recomme dation to the question of slavery, and makes no expression of opinion on any other topic. They were adopted with but one

Judge B. Monroe offered the following res

Resolved, That W. W. Worsley, Reuben Dawson, D. L. Beetty, Pat. Maxey, Bland Bal-lard, Wm. P. Boone, Wm. E. Glover, T. Mc-Grain, Jas. Speed, and Wm. Richardson, of Louisville, be and they are hereby appointed a

BAGGING AND ROPE-We have noticed a fair nowever, no cash sales. Thursday last buyers were ackward, and we heard of only sales of a few small lots at 16a16ge for Bagging, and 8c for Rope; also a sale of 95 coils of Rope at Sc. Sales Friday of 200 pieces and 200 colls, on orders, at 164 and 9c; and 100 pieces at 164c; and 100 coils common at 7hc. One or two lots of Begging were offered at 15 a16c cash. Sales since of 375 pieces and 400 cotls, 165 pieces and 180 coils; 180 pieces and 210 coils all at 164 and 8c, on orders. The receipts this week amount to 1,203 pieces and 1,515 coils. The shipments amount to 1,420 pieces, and 1,390 coils. The actual amount of stock now on hand is 7,742 pieces, and 7,098 coils.

COAL AND WOOD-Stock of Coal fair, with further receipts early in the week. Sales of Pittsburgh Coal by the quantity at 84c; retail sales at 10a11c, delivered .but one of those fluent, bull-headed, mouthing Sales of Wheeling and Pomeroy Coal at 9a10c. Sales of good Wood from wagons at prices ranging from \$1 75 to \$3 50 per load.

COTTON AND COTTON YARNS-stock light, with mall sales of common Alabama Cotton at 62 a62. The eccipts this week amount to 34 bales. Our quotation for ordinary to fair qualities are 5 arc. Cotton Batting may be quoted at 8a8ic. Cotton Yarns are scarce, and sales have been made during the week in lots at 6, 7 and 80-4 months credit.

CANDLES .- We quote Sperm | nominal at 37a38c; Star Candles from the manufactory in lots at 21c; from store at 22c. Sales of Summer Mould and Pressed Candies at 9a9ic, in lots; Common Mould Sc.

GROCERIES-The market continues quiet, with no material receipts. Arrived this week 135 bags Coffee .-Stocks, however, continue ample. Sales during the week of 475 bags Rio Coffee at 7gc.; light sales at 7gc; retailsales at 7 a7 c. Light sales of Java Coffee at 10 but haughtily received: "Are you for a long 124c; Laguyra at 7274c. N. Orleans Sugar is firm. Light stay in France?" coolly asked Louis Napeleon. sales during the week at 48, 48, and 5c, and a sale of 25 hogsheads at 4f cente. We quote by the barrel at 4 ao ic. We quote Loaf, Clarified and Refined Sugars at 74a16 for the different numbers and qualities. Havana Sugar in boxes we quote at 6a7 cts. Plantation Molasses we quote at 23a25c, with light sales at quotations, and retail sales in half bbls at 27c. Sugarheuse Molasses we quote nand. We quote sales in lots at 64a7c, for good lots .-Receipts this week 133 boxes. Rice is in fair demand for retail sales; the stock is fair. We quote sales a

AGENTS FOR THE EXAMINER. Abbas Mirza, Vice Roy of Egypt, has granted C. H. Drzw, Richmond, Va. the English Oriental Steam Company further REv. J. Dickey, Heinpin, Ills. M. RYAN, Maysville, Ky. Rev. Wm. Gunn, Christianburg, Ky, MILTON STEVENSON, Georgetown, Ky. J. M. McKim, 31, N. Fifth st., Philadelphia JOSEPH FISHER, Chester, Vt. BECKNER & CANNIFF, Lafayette, Ia. J. Baldwin, Bethany, Va.

> M. DEWEY, Arcade Hall, Rochester, N Superior st., Cleveland, Ohio. D. NEEDHAM, 12, Exchange st., Buffalo, N. H. BARCLAY, Russellville, Ky.

Rev. Hoopen CREWS, Chicago Ill. warmest expressions of sympathy and their earnest
Wm. Garnett, Glasgow, Ky.
C. H. Barkley, Lexington, Kentucky. Hon. A. W. GRAHAM, Bowlingreen. Ky. . B. Russell, Gazette Office, Cincinnati, O. WHITE & POTTER, 15 State street, Boston. P. H. CONANT, Smithland, Ky.

> LYNCH'S DEAD SEA EXPEDITION. ARRATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES EXPR DEAD SEA .- By W. F. LYNCH, U. S. N., Commander of the Expedition. In one large and beautiful ectavo volume of over five hundred pages. With Maps and Numerous Illustrations, executed on Wood in the hand-LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

Mare.--Sketch Map of the River Jordan; Sketch Map of the Dead Sea. On a large scale from accurate surveys. TWENTY-EIGHT PLATES. Misada, Chris'ian Arabs of Kerak, Caravan of the Expedition, Sheikh of Mezra'a,

liberias, Wady Mojeb, Luined Bridge of Semakh, Greek Archbisho Tomb of Absalom View of the Jordan, Sherif Massa'd, Emi Garden of Gethser Greck Priest at Nazareth Great Sheikh of the 'An

As the official account of an expedition which has at-

engraved in the best style of the art, while the execu-tion of the whole may confidently be presented as equal if not superior to any original work of the kind as yet at-tempted in this country.

Persons living in the country may rely on having the above work sent to them by addressing the undersigned.

BECKWITH & MORTON, Maxwell's old stand. R. H. STERRE.

STEARNS & CO. LARGE assortment of FLOORING, SHELVING, WEATHER-BOARDING, &c., constantly on WEATHER-BOARDING, FLOORING, &c

wed and dressed to order. Covington, Ky. NEW MUSIC. THIS DAY PUBLISHED .- "O Ladies won't you marry?" a popular Ethiopian Melody.
"Here's a health to thee, Tom Moore," for the guitar
"Twilight Dews," for the guitar.
In press, and will shortly be issued—
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of this standard poet, published in a handsome and en

A NEW, COMPLETE AND ELEGANT EDITION OF The Poetical Works of Robert Southey, LL. D.

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"The beauties of Mr. Southey's poetry are such that this edition can hardly fail of finding a place in the library of every person fond of elegant literature."—Eclectic J. V. COWLING,

tailors and clothiers. It is of the very best quality, of any thickness required, well glazed, and sold lower than the Eastern article. We are now making it in sufficient quantities to supply the whole demand west of the Alleghanies. Orders from dry goods jobbers, clothiers, &c.,

Cincinnati, January 20, 1849.-- If. WOODKUFF & MCBKIDE PLANE MANUFACTURERS, And Dealers in HARDWARE AND CUTLERY. Sign of the Big Plane, 53, Third Street, near Main Dec. 9-1y. TELEGRAPH BUILDINGS.

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Manufacturers and Importers of Paper Hangings.
Idea always for sale a large stock of PAPERS, of ever
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QUART BOTTLES FOR THE REMOVAL AND PERMANENT CURE OF ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM AN IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD OR HABIT OF THE SYSTEM, VIZ:

Scrofula, or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples, or Pus-tules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints. Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica, or Lumbago: and Diseases arising from injudicious use of Mercury, Acitites or Dropsy, Ex-posure or imprudence in life; also, Chronic posure or imprudence in life; also, Constitutional Disorders, &c.

THIS Medicine has acquired a very extended and esablished reputation wherever it has been used, based entirely on its own merits, which its superior efficacy has one sustained. The unfortunate victim of hereditary isease, with swollen glands, contracted sinews, and The scrofulous patient, covered with ulcers, loathsome fundreds of persons, who had groaned hopelessly for years under cutaneous and glandular disorders, chronic heumatism, and many other complaints springing from derangement of the secretive organs and the circulation, have been raised as it were from the rack of disease, and now, with regenerated constitutions, gladly tes tify to the efficacy of this inestimable preparation. The testimony of those who have been cured by its use, with their residences, has been published from time to time; and were it desirable, a mass of the most overwhelming testimony could be brought forward, proving most con clusively its inestimable value. The afflicted, and those who have not used this medicine, are invited to make a trial of its virtues, and appropriate to themselves the

TRUTH IS STRANGER THAN FICTION The attention of the reader is called to the following astonishing cure, effected by the use of Sands' Sarsapa

een afflicted for the last five years with Scrofula, and all the remedies I used had no effect in arresting the progress of the complaint; on the contrary, she constantly grew worse; and after expending between seventy and eighty dollars with physicians, besides using other popular remedies without success, till the disease had eaten away the cartilage of her nose, made its appearance on various parts of her body, and had finally commenced its ravages in the roof of her mouth.

In this dreadful situation, with the prospect of death

staring her in the face, I stated her case to Dr. Disosway, the agent for Sands' Sarsaparilla, in Newbern, N. C., by whom I was advised to use that article; and to my surrise and that of my neighbors, to whom her case was known, after using four and a half bottles she was rester-ed to perfect health, and that in the space of three weeks, nd was able to work in two weeks from the time sh Commenced taking it.

In witness of the truth of this statement, I have here unto affixed my name, this 19th day of Sept., 1847 JOSEPH MCCOTTER, J. P. Mouth of Neuse River, Craven Co., N. C.

This cure was effected in July, 1844; there have been no symptoms of a return, and her health still continues good, July, 1848. NEW YORK, July 25, 1844. Messrs. Sanus .- Gentlemen-1 consider it but an act

ULCER CURED OF SEVEN YEARS STANDING.

of justice to you to state the following facts in reference to the great benefit I have received in the cure of an obstinate Cancerbous Ulcar on my breast.

I was attended eighter county I was attended eighteen months by a regular and skilful physician, assisted by the advice and counsel of one of ir most able and experienced surgeons, without the our most anie and experienced surgeons, without the least benefit whatever. All the various methods of treating cancer were resorted to; for five weeks insuccession my breast was burned with caustic three times a day, and for six it was daily syringed with a weak solution of nitric was advancing rapidly to the lungs, and if I did not get speedy relief by medicine or by an operation, the result

worse, I almost despaired of recovery, and comy case nearly hopeless. disease, produced no very decided change. Co this as the only probable cure for no case, I p until the disease was entirely cured. It is now en months since the cure was completed; there is not the when nothing else could; and if sel myself under lasting obligations to you. I can say many things i cannot write, and I do most respectfully invite ladies afficied as I have been, to call upon me, and I will satisfy them fully of the

PLANING & WEATHER-BOARDING MILL. truth as stated at SANDS' CELEBRATED SARSAPARILLA.

of this invaluable medicine—if we can call a very pleasant beverage medicine—but not until recently have we had to the public, for the cure of all chronic diseases, Theu matism and scrofula, and all impurities o gether with many other complaints.

It has so long been remarked that the age is one of 'nosams and nostrum-venders,' that we hardly dare recom-end a valuable discovery in the Medical Science, lest we jeopardise our reputation for incredulity and consistency; but in this instance we he sitate not to hazard the remark which we have made above.—Hartford Review.

The following is an extract from a letter received from Mrs. Bevan, who had been afflicted several years with Scrofulous Unicers, Dyspepsia, &c., and recently an af-

BAILEYSBURG, Va., Dec. 13, 1845. Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS:-Before I commenced using your Sarsaparilla, my sufferings were almost past expression; my throat was completely ulcerated, I had a the inflammation from my throat extended to my head so that my hearing was very much impaired. After ta-king the Sarsaparilla a short time my health improved and my throat is now well; I am free from cough and ightness of the chest as ever I was, and can hear quite listinctly. My throat has been well about three months, the cure of which has been effected entirely by the use

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

SCARLET FEVER DISARMED OF ITS TE RRORS od, has at length met its bane and antidote effects upon the system are laid waste by the powerful influence of this preparation. A little grand-child of Mr. Wm. Patrick, wood-corder, was attacked with Scarlet Fever, which left her in a dreadful state; her body was covered with particles of scarlet eruptions; a large lump something like a bile, and at least two inches in diame-The following testimonial to the value of the Sarsapa

rilla, is from the Rev. Luther Wright, aged 76 years, Congregational Minister, residing at Wohner

Wosunn, Mass., March 30th, 1848. Messrs. Sands: Gentlemen-From what I have e

THE OFFICE SUBNITURE PARTORY. I

OF MAIN AND FOURTH

J. M. & A. J. LINCOLN.

DEDICATED TO MY FRIEND, R. HOULDSWORTH, ESQ. Do not the flowers, when sleeping on the earth Bright diadems that nature's brow adorn, When the soft winds from out their cells steal

forth, Revive beneath the kisses of the morn? Do they not ope their dew-bespangled eyes, And blush in beauty forth, beneath the sunlit

And does not man, when in the stariess night Of sorrow lying, when his human sky Is dark and drear, revive beneath thy light, Driving away the clouds that round him lie? And doth he not take comfort 'neath thy ray, That breaks his spirit's gloom, and drives his cares away?

Angelic Hope! best boon to mortals given! Cheerer of life, and comforter of wo, If thy protecting stay were from us riven Should we not perish on life's stormy sea, And sink beneath the surging waves of misery

What cheers the mourner bending o'er the And dropping o'er the grave his bitter tears;

The captive, pining in his dungeon gloom,

The pale-eyed student, full of doubts The wanderer, in distant lands afar; Who sighs for home like lovers for the even-

ing star; The sailor, on the tempest-riven ocean,

When death, in horrid shapes, doth hove

When waves and winds contend in wild com Howling their dirges in his frighted ear?

'Tis thou, sweet Hope, that cheers their sad Lighting their gloom, tho' darkest ills around

And those that in death's cold clasp are lying Confess thy power, and ope their dying eyes On those dear ones who round their couch are And point to blessed realms beyond the skies;

For thou dost breathe sweet words within their That drive away despair, whisp'ring that Heaven April 5th, 1849.

A Caravan of Pilgrims to Mecca--Scene

We now proceeded to meet the body of steady pace, the attendant Bedouins genersuddenly wafted from the suburbs of Cairo, even bearing their children on their shoulnumber, and they alone might have made reason for intercepting the caravan. dition of the horse and the spirit of the rider, ed an old hairy Santon, his head uncovered whom the departing host has heartlessly defiles I was now eager to penetrate.—

depth. In the front was the cannon, used (Lane,) and the route is, for the most part, his face. He was rapidly rising in acquirefor announcing the time for halting and desert. "The route of the Egyptian cara- ments and virtues when, in an evil hour. starting again, on a sort of sledge, drawn van is far more dangerous and fatiguing than his stable was newly painted. He observed by three camels, harnessed in a peculiar that of the Syrian; the road along the shore the workmen closely, saw that they were manner, and each with a soldier on his of the Red Sea leading through the territo- careful of the paint, and immediately burnback. Next, in the centre, succeeded a ries of wild and warlike tribes of Bedouins, ed to possess it. On their going to dinner, long line of camels, bearing palanquins, or who frequently endeavor to cut off a part he ate up all they had left behind, consisthodags, occupied by women, a sort of tent of the carevan by open force." The car- ing of a pound or two of white lead, and either built up on the back of a single ani- avan travels slowly but steadily; the time this youthful indiscretion terminated in its materials, and gaudiness of its decora- was himself a Hadji, had contrived, in a shire discovered an older and more gifted

Mahmal, or camel selected to carry, under reaches Cairo, sending in advance an offi- overpowered by numbers. It may have been a costly canopy, the copy of the Koran cer, accompanied by two Arabs, on fleet that he was too bright a genius to live long. sent to Mecca. We came to a halt, to ob- dromedaries, to announce its speedy arrival, or it may have been that he took some perserve it with more attention while passing; and to carry packets of letters to the rela. nicious substance into his bill, and thence and if this singular spectacle arrested our tives of pilgrims, for which he is handsome into his maw, - which is not improbable, notice, the pilgrims, on their part, appeared by rewarded. Some then advance with seeing that he new-pointed the greater part no less surprised at the apparition of a sol. provisions and even music to meet their ja- of the garden wall by digging out the moritary traveler in a Frank dress, coming Many were the questions put to Komeh, parties who go out with drums and pipes, frames, and tore up and swallowed, in land intelligence was most useful to his not long before he experienced the prover-sudden. Then came the thought of her who, to my renewed surprise, seemed here to welcome and escort to the city their splinters, the greater part of a wooden stairwno, to my renewed surprise, seemed here to welcome and escort to the city then splinters, the greater part of a wooden stair- and the might be seen in every quarter of to place his power on a solid basis proved first joy was soon mingled and tempered case of six steps and a landing; but, after and he might be seen in every quarter of case of six steps and a landing; but, after and he might be seen in every quarter of case of six steps and a landing; but, after and he might be seen in every quarter of case of six steps and a landing; but, after and he might be seen in every quarter of case of six steps and a landing; but, after and he might be seen in every quarter of case of six steps and a landing; but, after and he might be seen in every quarter of case of six steps and a landing; but, after and he might be seen in every quarter of case of six steps and a landing; but, after and he might be seen in every quarter of case of six steps and a landing; but, after and he might be seen in every quarter of case of six steps and a landing; but, after and he might be seen in every quarter of case of six steps and a landing; but, after and he might be seen in every quarter of case of six steps and a landing; but, after and he might be seen in every quarter of case of six steps and a landing; but a landing to the case of six steps and a landing to the case of six steps and a landing to the case of six steps and a landing to the case of six steps and a landing to the case of six steps and a landing to the case of six steps and a landing to the case of six steps and a landing to the case of six steps and a landing to the case of six steps and a landing to the case of six steps and a landing to the case of six steps and a landing to the case of six steps and a landing to the case of six steps and a landing to the case of six steps and a landing to the case of six steps and a landing to the case of six steps and a landing to the case of six steps and a landing to the case of six steps and a landing to the case of six steps as well as everywhere else, to know almost everybody; and many were the salutations how many who went forth in hope, return the city with a basket, which he was often that of disposed with the city with a basket, which he was often that of disposed with the city with a basket, which he was often the city with a basket, which he was often the city with a basket, which he was often the city with a basket, which he was often the city with a basket, which he was often the city with a basket, which he was often the city with a basket, which he was often the city with a basket, which he was often the city with a basket, which he was often the city with a basket, which he was often the city with a basket, which he was often the city with a basket, which he was often the city with a basket, which he was often the city with a basket, which he was often the city with a basket, which he was often the city with a basket, which he was often the city with a basket, which he was often the city with a basket, which he was often the city with a basket, which he was often the city with a basket, which he was often the city with a basket, which he was often the city with a basket, which he was often the city with a basket, which he was often the city with a basket, which he was often the city with a basket, which he was often the city with a basket, which he was often the city with a basket, which he was often the city with a basket, which he was often the city with a basket, which he was often the city with a basket, which he was often the city with a basket, which he was often the city with a basket, which he was often the city with a basket, which he was often the city with a basket, which he was often the city with a basket, which he was often the city with a basket, which he was often the city with a basket, which he was often the city with a basket, which he was often the city with a basket, which he was often the city with a basket, which he was often the city with a basket, which he was often the city with a basket, which addressed to myself, though all, it was evi- with lamentation instead of music and re- and died before the kitchen fire. He kept dent, did not regard me with quite so favor. joicing! for the arduous journey through his eye to the last upon the meat as it roastable an eye, their welcome varying proba- the desert is fatal to a great number of pilbly, according to the laxity or ardor of grims who cannot afford themselves neces- with a sepulchral cry of "Cuckoo!"— of his merchandise; and when thus bring- and soon the impending storm burst upon they got into the carriage that was to contheir Mussulman fanaticism. In this mix. sary conveniences. Many of the women Since then I have been ravenless.—Preed host, as in the crusades of old, many and who go forth to meet their husbands or sons, face to the New Edition of Barnaby out, he used to steal into his little room to the counsellors and favorites of the new visit to the grave of their parents, and made various were the shades of character and receive the melancholy tidings of their hav. Rudge. motive impelling to the performance of pil- ing fallen victims to privation and fatigue. grimage; and there would have been little The piercing shrieks with which they rend difficulty in grouping the host according to the air as they retrace their steps to the city, the indications afforded by their respective are often heard predominant over the noise appearance. The comfortable, nay, luxu- of the drum and the shrill notes of the with the strength of a vice on whatever it rious style of many showed forth rather the hautboy which proclaim the joy of others." seizes. Every courageous dog who has man of rank or wealthy merchant, with whom the formal sense of the fulfilment of rently interminable procession, for other terwards the most eager and violent ania pious duty, which adds further considera- bodies continued to advance at a distance mosity against the animal. The scent of an tion to that of wealth, or the dissipation of after the main track, having fallen behind otter renders my otherwise most tractable ennui, or an eye to profitable traffic, were for want of proper and ready organization, retriever quite uncontrollable. The rememmotives largely qualifying the religious fa- which may well account for the manner in brance of former bites and wounds seems naticism which was strongly stamped on which the clouds of Saracens hovered of to drive him almost frantic, and no sooner gled amount of rascality and fanaticism ful robbery is an honorable trade of such walk with my retriever, looking at wide acquired by the pilgrim. Sallow-faced der. ancient standing. All was evidently hurry drains and small pools for wild ducks, when vishes abounded: these, says Burckhardt, and alarm in their minor detachments. "of every sect and order in the Turkish Reaching now a bold hillock of sand, ground, in so eager a manner that I knew empire, are found among the pilgrims, occupied by a party of well-dressed Turks, nothing but a fox or an otter could have many of them madmen, or at least assum. who politely invited me to take coffee with been the cause of his excitement; and ing the appearance of insanity, which cau. them, I ascended it to take a farewell soon found in a nearly dry open drain the ses them to be much respected by the view of the caravan. I had been delighted quite recent track of a very large otter .hadjys, and fills their pockets with money. with every detail of the singular proces- For a long time he would not show himself The behavior of some of them is so violent, sion, and would not have missed seeing it till suddenly the dog rushed into a thick ju and at the same time so cunning, that even on any account. It is a truly oriental spec- niper bush, and the next moment dog and

the least charitably disposed hadjys gave tacle, the most characteristic that exists, other were tumbling over each other into a the caravan, which was coming on at a willingly something to escape from them." transporting the beholder back to the very deep black pool. The otter escaped from ally hovering on its flanks, but sometimes fine camel, selected for the purpose, and clouds of tradition and fable that precede only about six feet square, though deep, much in advance. First came a body of exempted for the rest of its life from ordi- it, for there can be no doubt that this mode work my retriever out by main force, and stragglers, who seemed as if they had been nary labor; consists of a square wooden of travel was practised from a period long waited for the water to become clear again. frame, terminating in a pyramidal form, lost in obscurity, that it would naturally be When it did so, I looked for the otter for covered with dark brocade, and highly-orna- resorted to in these regions in the very in- some time in vain, till at last, having stooption of them were tattered ragamuffins of mented with gilt fringes and tassels. Mr. fancy of the world, and that the organisa. ed down close to the pool, I was startled by the lowest aspect, the very offscouring of Lane states that in every cover he has seen tion of these migratory hosts must, besides, seeing his face within a few inches of my the capital, and, to all appearance, utterly was worked a view of the Temple of Mecca, ever have been nearly the same. My own, his body being almost concealed by bition could not be satisfied in the obscurity north wind is continually blowing, and unfurnished for the journey-some plodding and over it the Sultan's cypher; but these thoughts went back to the time of Joseph the overhanging bank. I tried to make him on foot, others mounted on donkeys; women particulars escaped my notice. According and the Patriarchs, to the days of wealthy leave his cover, but in vain; so I sent the to the same excellent authority, from whom Tyre and Petra, and the later magnificence dog in again, who soon found him, and after the conspirators were to carry into effect September till the end of May the river friends of our childhood, they are gone. ders, the asses which carried them having I borrow some further details relating to of Palmyra, all connected with this primi. a short scuffle, the otter left the pool, and their terrible plot. Alexander hesitates not lobal is completely frozen over, and the The loves and animosities of youth, where perished; a painfully grotesque assemblage, the pilgrimage, it contains nothing, besides tive unchanged mode of travel across the snow thickly covers its rude and desolate are they? Swept away like the camps that miserable wretches too many must fall vic. on a scroll, and the other in the usual splendor to the patient camel, the ship of although unable to master the otter, who tims to fatigue and privation during their form of a little book, and each enclosed in the desert, so wonderfully adapted by an was one of the largest size, managed to lengthened course. In their total want of a case of gilt silver, attached externally at omniscient Providence for ministering to prevent his escape, and at last I contrived preparation, their ignorance of the way and the top. It was related that the Sultan En- the wants of the Eastern world, both in its to end the contest by a well-applied blow blind reliance on the providence of Allah, Zahir Beybars, King of Egypt, was the first learliest and advanced stages, equally need. from a piece of railing which I had picked they strongly reminded me of the descrip. who sent a Mahmal with the caravan of ful to the migratory camp of Bedouin wan. up. -St. John's Field Notes for 1846. tion of those fanatic hordes who went forth pilgrims to Mecca, in the year of the derers, and for the requirements of the luxon the first crusade, and who perished by Flight, 670, (A.D. 1272,) or 675; but this urious trading cities of Egypt and Syria, thousands long ere they reached the borders custom, it is generally said, has its origin which have for ages dispensed the riches of of Palestine. They inquired for Akaba, as a few years before his accession to the the East throughout the western world .- ing quality of freedom. A mouldering wall those were accustomed to ask for Jerusalem, throne. Sheger ed Durr, (commonly call- Those cities and their commerce have pass. encircles it, except where open to the sea; supposing it always just at hand; and were ed Shegeret ed Durr.) a beautiful Turkish ed away, but the same mode of travel still within are several void spaces, differing in astounded when we told them they had slave, who became the favorite wife of the subsists, and ever must, throughout these no respect from the expanse without, save nearly three days' journey to accomplish .- Sultan Es-Saleh Negen-ed Deen, and on extensive regions of the world, to which it that they are noisome with an accumulation Strongly contrasted with this deplorable the death of his son, (with whom terminal is exclusively suitable. The long procest of filth, and save also that they are borderrabble came spurring forward detached ted the dynasty of the house of Eiyoob) sion, with its face set towards distant Mecca, ed by large dreary heaps of dingy-colored groups of completely appointed Caireen caused herself to be acknowledged as defiled slowly away, the most advanced por. houses, which seem about to fall in and gentlemen, well mounted, well dressed, all Queen of Egypt, performed the pilgrimage tion disappearing over the sandy swell, bury their sallow inhabitants. Not a green their garments being fresh and glossy, armed in a magnificent "hodag," or covered litter, where we had first encountered it. I could tree or shrub, or a drop of fresh water, and to the teeth, and followed at a distance by bonne by a camel; and for several succes- not but follow it in imagination to its des- all supplies fetched from a distance, even well-laden camels, bearing comfortable sive years her empty hodag was sent with tined bourne, through the many perils which from Cairo. Scattered about are encamptents and abundant stores. Some of them, the caravan, merely for the sake of state .- hovered about its painful track, the Bedouins ments of pilgrims, mostly Mughreby Arabs, proud of their own gallant appearance and the spirit of their horses, pranced and cur. Hence succeeding princes of Egypt sent of the great desert, the fearful Simoom, the through the spirit of their horses, pranced and cur. With each year's caravan of pilgrims a terrible destitution of water, and often of half-menacing appearance disposes one to vetted, and performed different feats of kind of hodag, (which received the name necessary food, under which many, at least give them a wide berth. This dead and horsemenship within sight of the hodags of "Mahamal," or "Mahamil,") as an em- of the more poorly provided and infirm, alive appearance imposes a melancholy to

at least while as yet fatigue and want of ed another camel, bearing a square wooden the wilderness, to form a fellowship in the only interesting view was that of the diswater had not reduced the strength and con- seat, fenced with boards, in which was seat- grave with the broken-down straggler, tant mountains towards Sinai, into whose as was the case with the gallant crusaders and perfectly naked to the waist, swaying left behind to perish, to dig with his expir. Forty Days in the Desert. in the olden time. Relying on the fleetness to and fro, broiling and blackening in the ing strength his own shallow grave in the of their horses for enabling them to over. This singular being is sand, and await the passing of the angel of take the main body, several parties were called the "Sheik of the Camel," and re death .- Forty Days in the Desert. halting on sandy knolls at some distance, ceives from Government two camels and each planting a lance in the sand as a ral- his provisions: he is probably the same in-

ded friends. It is very affecting to see, at tar, broke countless squares of glass by We had now seen the best of the appa- once battled with an otter, retains ever afthe scowling visages of many of the more old about the crusaders, surrounding and does he come across the fresh track of one poorly provided. Some of these, from their cutting off separate detachments from the than he immediately throws aside all congreen turbans, had evidently gone on the main body, as the hostile Bedouins of the trol, and is off ventre a terre in pursuit. It pilgrimage before, and their general mien great desert are also at times accustomed to is not often that an otter commits himself so bore out the well-known Eastern saying, do; and wo be to the luckless wretches far as to be found during the daytime in any which proportions to the number of these who fall victims to these remorseless ene- situation where he can be approached; but pious journeys he has performed the min- mies of civilised man, with whom success- one day in this month I was out for a quiet

The Mahmal, borne on the back of a earliest historic times, and even into the the dog in the water; but the hole being

Charles Dickens's Ravens. whom had one hundred and ten camels for to this original, the Mahmal was, a few me. He had from the first, as Sir Hugh a tambourine, and the dulcimer a horizon- hands. going and coming must have amounted to uncovered, and only wearing a shirt. She emplary manner. He slept in a stable, about the streets of London in the present length on horseback and so terrified a day Imagine the discord produced by lead him heat him should be made after two years' abode amid the snows of put to every sixteen ounces of butter; mix this cheer had ren. ten thousand pounds." But such zeal and was called "Umm-el-Kutat," or the mother generally on horseback, and so terrified a day. Imagine the discord produced by dered him, kept him about his person, and Siberia. wealth are getting rarer and rarer every of the cats, having always five or six cats Newfoundland dog by his preternatural samal, or slung, like a sedan-chair, between for halting and departing being marked by death. While I was yet inconsolable for two of them, and varying in the splendor of the sound of the cannon. Komeh, who tions, with the rank of its fair occupant; rough way, to furnish me with an account raven at a village public-house, which he some being quite radiant with crimson or of the details and privations of his pilgrim-prevailed upon the landlord to part with for green silk, embroidered in gold, surmounted with glittering crescents, and having signed exactly with Mr. Lane's acfirst act of this Sage was, to administer to

Shake not the yoke—'twill more bitter
gall;
"Never give up!' for there cometh a morrow small windows, latticed without and lined count. "It is not merely by the visit to the effects of his predecessor, by disinterwithin with looking-glass. Most of these, on account of the heat, were thrown open, and admitted occasional peeps at the lanand admitted occasional peeps at the languid sleepy eyes within. To some of the tenants of these hodags Burckhardt gives indeed, but an equivocal character:—"I hagg," (or the pilgrim:) the final object of the saw with them," he says, "a party of public women and dancing-girls, whose tents and equipage were among the most splendig in the caravan." The camels bearing these aristocratic and, as it might be, other ladies, were also fantastically decorated, and were led by well-dressed grooms. In one of the most sumptuous carriages to be found in the group reclined the Emir-el-Haj, who bears rule over the caravan. The same form of conveyance, but in ruder style, was it in his journey to Mecca and Medita:—

times, and kissing the 'black stone' in each round, and other rites in the Holy City, that the Muslim acquires the title of "El-hagg," (or the pilgrim:) the final object of the pilgrim be present on the occasion of a Khutbeh, which is recited on Mount Arafat, in the energies of his mind. When he had achieved this task, he applied himself to the acquisition of stable language, in which he would achieved this task, he applied himself to the acquisition of stable language, in which he devoted all the energies of his mind. When he had achieved this task, he applied himself to the acquisition of stable language, in which he sequisition of stable language, in which he sequisition of stable language, in which he devo Soundly you'll sleep where the willows are who bears rule over the ceravan. The same form of conveyance, but in ruder style, was adopted by many of the poorer class of Arab merchants, except that, as in Cairo, the women, dressed in blue wrappers, were, with their children, exposed to view, while the husband himself was the conductor of his migratory household. Camels in a double line, well laden with stores, merchandise, and water-skins, paced steadily along on either side of the middle file, accompanied when he was about to be offisred by his father the runn, and a denser crowd, now indicated lase, who was to have been sacrificed.

But I could hardly have respect. I at hand. But I could hardly have respect. I at hand. But I could hardly have respect. I at hand. But I could hardly have respect. I are fortunes (0, raptures to dream of it; and hard. But I could hardly have respect. I are hand. But I could hardly have respect. I are hand. But I could hardly have respect. I are hand. But I could hardly have respect. I are hand. But I could hardly have respect. I are hand. But I could hardly have respect. I are hand. But I could hardly have respect. I are hand. But I could hardly have respect. I are hand. But I could hardly have respect. I are hand. But I could hardly have respect. I are hand. But I could hardly have respect. I are hand. But I could hardly have respect. I are hand. But I could hardly have respect. I are hand. But I could hardly have respect. I are hand. But I could hardly have respect. I are hand. But I could hardly have respect. I are hand. But I could hardly have respect. I hand. But I could hardly have respect. I hand. But I could hardly have respect. In the hand, in the stimulating in fluences of this sight might have been. He had not the least respect, I am sorry to say, for me in return, or for anybody but the cook, to whom he was attached, but only, I fear, as a policernan might have been. This fall hand hand hand have been. This fluences of this sight might have been. He had not the least respect, I am sorry to say, for me in return,

The Dog and the Otter.

Even when young the otter is a most powerful and severe biter, closing its jaws suddenly the dog went off, nose to the

Suez is a desert without its only redeemwhich bore their ladyloves, throwing the blem of royalty; and the kings of other must sink. I thought, too, of the fate which which one is a stranger in the desert, and dust without much ceremony into the eyes countries followed their example. The even now, might be hovering over the gay. made me hurry back to my tent, after a of the poorer wayfarers. Of these well- Wahhabees prohibited the Mahmal, as an est and best furnished of these splendid pa- very short walk through the bazaar, and to armed men there was in all a considerable object of vain pomp: it afforded them one vitions, whose delicate tenants, unequal to the muddy beach, along which are scatter. the struggle with protracted fatigue, must ed some singular vessels, built high at the head against a numerous body of assailants, Immediately behind the Mahmal follow- then be committed to their last homes in stern, like those of many ages back. The

[From Hogg's Instructor.]

"Never give up!" 'Tis the secret of glory: Nothing so wise can philosophy preach.

Think of the names that are famous in story; "Never give up" is the lesson they teach.

How have they moulded the world to

"Never give up!" though o'erladen with row; Shake not the yoke—'twill more bitterly

Fraught with delights to compensate all.

"Never give up!" Bear your fate with serenity!

Crouch not ignobly, like slaves in the dust. Life's a rough passage to realms of amenity; Dark is the journey, but travel we must.

Weeping for griefs that may end in a day?
What though the tempest around you be raving,
Soon you'll have emptied life's rancorous cup;

Thunder won't waken you. "Never give up!" Never give up!" It were implous to dream Keen though your anguish be, never forget

drum, and a denser crowd, now indicated the approach of the central and most im "Generally towards the end of Safar, who was to have been sacrificed."

Whole of the saccomplianments. His gravity under these trying circumstances I never they think themselves lucky to get the dinner.—Longfellow's Kavanagh.

This country is not free lead, at dinner-time; and they think themselves lucky to get the dinner.—Longfellow's Kavanagh.

This country is not free lead, at dinner-time; and they think themselves lucky to get the dinner.—Longfellow's Kavanagh.

[From Chambers's Edinburgh Journal.] The Menzikoff Family.

Close to the Kremlin at Moscow was to he seen, about the end of the seventeenth name of Menzikoff, famous for making a kind of honey cake in great request among the Russians. This Menzikoff had a son, who, though a mere boy, from his quickness father. It was his business to sell cakes; bial inconstancy of fortune. All his efforts father, of all they had suffered; and the fortunate enough to empty three or four which took place two years after that of dimmed with the tears of memory that she times in the day. On some occasions, her husband, entirely changed the aspect met her brother's glance beaming with his eye to the last upon the meat as it roast-ed, and suddenly turned over on his back however, he was unsuccessful in disposing of affairs. Peter II. ascended the throne, hope, as on the day fixed for their departure avoid meeting his father, who in such case monarch, and they had long been the ene- over to Dolgorouki their Isba and all that would fly into a passion, and send him to mies of Menzikoff. They excited in the it contained. The Czarina received them bed supperless, and perhaps, in addition to Czar's mind a jealousy of the power of his most graciously, and gave to Menzikoff the this punishment, beat him severely. And intended father-in-law, and succeeded not place of captain of her guard, and that of never was chastisement more unjust; for only in breaking off the projected mar-tire-woman to his sister. Soon after she Alexander did his very best to sell his riages, but in procuring the banishment of richly endowed her, on the occasion of her cakes, repairing to the most public walks, Menzikoff to his estate of Reuneburg, about marriage with one of the most powerful and the doors of the principal churches, 250 leagues from Moscow. But their ha nobles of her court. traversing the streets and the thoroufares, tred was not yet satisfied; his wealth alone till at length he was well known to all the gave him formidable power; he might reinhabitants of Moscow—nay even to the appear at court; and they now represented Mr. Churchill a poet, but destiny made him Czar Peter himself, who condescended, to the Czar in the most odous light the pomp a school-master. This produced a discord while buying cakes from him, to chat and splendor which Menzikoff had been between his outward and his inward exist with him, and laugh at his lively sallies imprudent enough to display in the removal ence. Life presented itself to him like and quick repartees.

Brought thus into contact with princess of the unhappy man was irrevocably sealed. real and the ideal. To the solution of this and nobles, the sight of the luxury and At some distance from Moscow a detach. dark problem he devoted his days and magnificence that surrounded them soon ment of soldiers, commanded by one of his his nights. He was forced to teach graminspired the young Menzikoff with a disgust of his trade sufficiently strong to make cree was shown to Menzikoff condemning ems; and from day to day, and from year him long to throw aside his basket, and bid him for the rest of his life to Siberia, stripped to year, the trivial things of life postponed adieu forever to his cakes. But his aspira- of all honors and wealth. He was made the great designs, which he felt capable of tions had scarcely taken the form of hope, to alight from his carriage, and after he and accomplishing, but never had the resolute so vague were they, and so little probabili his wife and children had been compelled courage to begin. Thus he dallied with ty did there appear of any change of con to put on the coarse garb of peasants, they his thoughts and with all things, and wasted dition. Little did he imagine that fortune were placed in the covered carts which his strength on trifles; like the lazy sea. was even then about to take him by the were to convey them to their place of exile. that plays with the pebbles on its beach hand, to raise him to the highest pinnacle. Who can paint the despair of the un-One day his father received an order for happy Menzikoff! A few short days before, lift great navies on its outstretched palms, cakes from a nobleman, who was giving he held the second rank in the State, under an entertainment to several of the courtiers an Emperor whose throne his daughter was Longfellow's Kavanagh. of the Czar. Alexander was of course the to share; and now, stripped of his possesbearer of them. Admitted to the banquet-ting-room, he sees a large company, all of along in a wretched vehicle to the horrible whom had indulged in copious libations, place where he was henceforth to drag out turned, so as to see the landscape precisely and a greater number of whom were quite his miserable existence! As a favor, the as the poet did not see it. Others see faults intoxicated. To Alexander's astonishment, Emperor sent him to the circle of Ischim, in a book much larger than the book itself in the midst of the jingle of glasses, and called the "Italy of Siberia," because a as Sancho Panza, with his eyes blinded the clamor of drunken riot, he hears threat few days of summer are known in it, the beheld from his wooden horse the earth no ening words against the Czar. A vast con- winter lasting only eight months; but larger than a grain of mustard-seed, and the spiracy exists to expel him from the throne, that winter is intensely cold, though not as men and women on it, as large as hazelgot up by the Princess Sophia, whose am long as in other parts of the country. The nuts.—Ib. of the convent in which her brother Peter comes charged with ice from the deserts of course of Time. We look for the homes obliged her to remain. The very next day the north pole; so that from the month of of our childhood, they are gone; for the o mus-hafs, or copies of the Koran, one vast interior of Asia, all indebted for their and there the battle began again. The dog, room and hastens to the palace. He is banks. surrounded on his arrival by the guards, to whom he is well known.

here without your cakes?"

speak to him, and that on the instant !"

listening to your foolery." you will repent it all your life."

you got to say so important?"

have your life,"

which he had been laboring for so many next. years, he found in Menzikoff a second self, Three years elapsed without any change more butter is to be added, these coverings at twenty years of age.

vated rank, now only second to that of the chim.

whom she had named as her successor, to not believe that she heard aright; and in marry the daughter of Menzikoff; and was not till she actually had the document through the same influence a marriage was put into her hands that restored them to he seen, about the end of the sold of the also agreed upon, between the son of the liberty and to their country, that she could be contained the sold of the liberty and to their country, that she could

were betrothed; and Menzikoff, left illusion. nothing to desire, thought himself hence- But once assured, she stood motionles forth secure from all reverses; but it was breathless, under a revulsion so mighty, so of his family from Moscow; and the ruin the Sphinx, with its perpetual riddle of the

Menzikoff was put in possession of a Isba "Good-day Menzikoff; what brings you (the Russian name for the peasant's hovel,) situated in a very remote district of the Devil's Advocate has exposed all his evil "Talk not of cakes!" he answered, gloomy region, and there he was subjected to deeds, and showed why he should not be panting and breathless, and almost wild the strictest watch. He was forbidden, with made a saint, so no poet can take his sta with terror; "I must see the Czar; I must his family, to pass beyond a certain pre- tion among the gods until the critics have scribed limit, even to go to chutch. A said all that can be said against him. - B "A mighty great man truly to speak to few days after their installation in their the Czar; he has other things to do besides wretched abode, some cows and sheep, and a quantity of fowls, were brought to Men-"In the name of all you love best, for the zikoff, without any intimation to whom he perfect musical drama. - 16. take of great St. Nicholas, our patron saint, was indebted for this act of kindness. It take me to the Czar; every moment lost was indeed an alleviation of his sad fate, may be the cause of frightful misfortunes. not only as an addition to his physical com-If you hinder me from seeing the Emperor, fort, but inspriring a cheering hope, by showing that he had friends who still remembered Surprised at his urgency, one of the and were interested in him. Perhaps their quietly interred, and ought to be turned into mards determined to go to the Emperer and zeal to serve him would not stop here .scertain his pleasure concerning him. Pe- This feeble ray of hope sufficed to cheer ter, always accessible to the meanest of the unhappy family, and impart to them is subjects, ordered Menzikoff to be ad- some degree of fortitude for the endurance mitted, "Well, Alexander, and what have of their misery; and Menzikoff steadily deou got to say so important?"

woted himself to the cultivation of the market, usually salt their butter very high. This high salting necessarily detracts from self at the prince's feet, "your life is at ings so dear to his heart. But new trials quality, injures its ready sale, and reduces stake if you delay a single hour. Only a awaited him. The health of his beloved price. If we can modify this excess of salt few paces from your palace they are conwife gave way under the sad reverse and efficacy, as preservatives, it will be an improve spiring against you: they have sworn to unwonted privations of her new situation, ment. Chemists tell us that sugar is one and a short time after their arrival she died. these substances; and experience gives us the "I will not give them time," answered Menzikoff, in his despairing grief, would same information. Who is not familiar will Peter smiling. "Come, rise, and be my have soon followed her; but the thought with sugar, why may not butter be so preserved." guide. Remember only that you must be of his helpless children bade him live to be also? is a common sense inquiry. Experience as silent as the grave upon all you already their guide and stay. Religion now impart- has shown that it may. Dr. James Anderson know and all that may happen. Your fu- ed to his mind that elevation and fortitude the celebrated agriculturist, whose treatise ture fortune depend on your discretion." which it alone can give; he now knew the with Respect to the Making and Curing of Bat-With these words the Emperor wrapped fleeting nature, the nothingness of the riches ter," is still our highest and best authority The ancient Egyptian flute was only a himself in a cloak, and repaired alone to and honors of which a moment sufficed to the subject, found, from some year's trial of cow's horn with three or four holes in it, the house where the conspirators were as- deprive him; and he submitted with resig- that the following named composition-the property of the conspirators were asand their harp or lyre had only three strings; sembled. A few minutes pause, at the nation to his fate, finding in prayer and in his amiable lady—was far preferable to sa the Jewish trumpets that made the walls of door of the room gave him, in the words he the affection of his family his sweetest conlying post, smoking and sipping coffee, and dividual described by Mr. Lane, as having The raven in this story is a compound of Jericho fall down, were only ram's horns; overheard, sufficient proof of the truth of solation. But his cup of sorrow was not effectually from all taint of rancicity, but makes making a noontide repast. The expense for several years accompanied the caravan two great originals, of whom I have been, the psaltery, was a small triangular harp Menzikoff's report, and he suddenly entered yet full; his three children were attacked it also look better, and taste sweeter, richer and formerly incurred by some of the richer to and from Mecca. This old man, in at different times, the proud possessor. The or lyre with wire strings, and struck with the room. The conspirators, supposing at the same time by the small-pox. His ter cured with common salt: class of pilgrims seems almost incredible: whom I supposed the whole animus of Burckhardt tells us that "in 1816, several Burckhardt tells" burckhardt tells us that "in 1816, several Burckhardt tells" burckhardt tells us that "in 1816, several Burckhardt tells" burckhardt tells us that "in 1816, several Burckhardt tells" burckhardt tells us that "in 1816, several Burckhardt tells" burckhardt tells us that "in 1816, several Burckhardt tells" burckhardt tells us that "in 1816, several Burckhardt tells" burckhardt tells us that "in 1816, several Burckhardt tells" burckhardt tells us that "in 1816, several Burckhardt tells" burckhardt tells us that "in 1816, several Burckhardt tells" burckhardt tells us that "in 1816, several Burckhardt tells" burckhardt tells us that "in 1816, several Burckhardt tells" burckhardt tells us that "in 18 grandees of Cairo joined the Haj, one of saluted us very courteously: In addition London, by a friend of mine, and given to day,—a species of bagpipe; the timbrel was very moment that his life was in their the Czar, fell a victim to the fearful disor-salt, or rock salt,) two parts. Beat the whole der. The unhappy father could not bear into a fine powder, mix them well together, the transport of his baggage and retinue, years ago, followed by another, and still Evans says of Anne Page, "good gifts," tal harp, with wire strings, and struck with From that day might be dated the briland eight tents; his traveling expenses in more singular one; an old woman, with head which he improved by study in a most ex. a stick like the psaltery—such as are seen liant fortunes of the young Menzikoff. grief on the 2d of November, 1729,

year of fast-waning Islam.

The main body of the caravan advanced steadily in a compact mass, five camels in languages, and such skill in arms, and lowed to the two children; such as permis- Smooth the surface, and if you expect that it knowledge of state affairs, that he soon be- sion to go on Sundays to devine service at will be above a day or two before you can at came necessary to the Czar, who never went the town of Isahim, a considerable distance anywhere without him. When on his re- from their Isba; but they were not allowed turn from Holland. Peter wished to correct the town of Isanim, a considerable distance linen, and above that a piece of wetted parchiment, or for want of that, fine linen that has turn from Holland, Peter wished to carry the gratification of being together—the been dipped in melted butter, that is exactly out those plants of social amelioration at brother going one day and the sister the fitted to the edges of the vessel all round, s

> able and willing to co-operate with him in in the situation of the young Menzikoffs; to be taken off, and the butter applied cio all his projects. Such signal services soon but now events occurred that totally altered above the former, pressing it down and smooth obtained for him the government of Ingria, the aspect of affairs at the court of Russia. The rank of prince, and in 1702 the title Peter II died without in the court of Russia. the rank of prince, and in 1702 the title Peter II. died without issue, and Anna, the spread over it with the greatest care, and let a of major general. He was then five and eldest daughter of Peter I., ascended the little melted butter be poured all round throne. The solicitations of the friends of edges, so as to fill up every cranny, and effective War having been declared against Poland, Menzikoff signalized himself in sev. In the unhappy family found a ready response from the compassion she herself felt for the down, to remain close shut till it be opened fixed down, to remain close shut till it be opened fixed down, to remain close shut till it be opened fixed down, to remain close shut till it be opened fixed down, to remain close shut till it be opened fixed down, to remain close shut till it be opened fixed down, to remain close shut till it be opened fixed down, to remain close shut till it be opened fixed down, to remain close shut till it be opened fixed down, to remain close shut till it be opened fixed down, to remain close shut till it be opened fixed down, to remain close shut till it be opened fixed down, to remain close shut till it be opened fixed down, to remain close shut till it be opened fixed down, to remain close shut till it be opened fixed down, to remain close shut till it be opened fixed down, to remain close shut till it be opened fixed down, to remain close shut till it be opened fixed down, to remain close shut till it be opened fixed down. eral battles, and attained to the highest offices. But was he happy? No: the perpetual fears of a reverse that haunted him, his sister from banishment, and permitting the consciousness that he was an object of their return to Moscory. The remitting but I have seen it two years old, and in every the consciousness that he was an object of their return to Moscow. The young creates but I have seen it two years that he was an object of their return to Moscow. The young creates but I have seen it two years that he was an object of their return to Moscow. jealousy and envy to all who surrounded him, robbed him of anything like tranquilipassed their days in cultivating their farm, in this manner does not taste well till it has in this manner does not taste well till it has in this manner does not taste well till it has in this manner does not taste well till it has in this manner does not taste well till it has in this manner does not taste well till it has in this manner does not taste well till it has in this manner does not taste well till it has in this manner does not taste well till it has in this manner does not taste well till it has in this manner does not taste well till it has in this manner does not taste well till it has in this manner does not taste well till it has in this manner does not taste well till it has in this manner does not taste well till it has in this manner does not taste well till it has in this manner does not taste well till it has in this manner does not taste well till it has in this manner does not taste well till it has in this manner does not taste well till it has in this manner does not taste well till it has in this manner does not taste well till it has in this manner does not taste well till it has in this manner does not taste well till it has in this manner does not taste well till it has in this manner does not taste well till it has in this manner does not taste well till it has in this manner does not taste well till it has in this manner does not taste well till it has in this manner does not taste well till it has in this manner does not taste well till it has in this manner does not taste well till it has in this manner does not taste well till it has in this manner does not taste well till it has in this manner does not taste well till it has in this manner does not taste well till it has in this manner does not taste well till it has in this manner does not taste well the manner does not t Will you, because a cloud bursts on your ty of mind. Every thought was absorbed and alternately availing themselves of their stood at least a fortnight after being salted; but a stood at least a fortnight after being salted; but a stood at least a fortnight after being salted; but a stood at least a fortnight after being salted; but a stood at least a fortnight after being salted; but a stood at least a fortnight after being salted; but a stood at least a fortnight after being salted; but a stood at least a fortnight after being salted; but a stood at least a fortnight after being salted; but a stood at least a fortnight after being salted; but a stood at least a fortnight after being salted; but a stood at least a fortnight after being salted; but a stood at least a fortnight after being salted; but a stood at least a fortnight after being salted; but a stood at least a fortnight after being salted; but a stood at least a fortnight after being salted; but a stood at least a fortnight after being salted; but a stood at least a fortnight after being salted; but a stood at least a fortnight after being salted; but a stood at least a fortnight after being salted; but a stood at least a fortnight after being salted; but a stood at least a fortnight after being salted; but a stood at least a fortnight after being salted; but a stood at least a fortnight after being salted; but a stood at least a fortnight after being salted; but a stood at least a fortnight after being salted; but a stood at least a fortnight after being salted; but a stood at least a fortnight after being salted; but a stood at least a fortnight after being salted; but a stood at least a fortnight after being salted; but a stood at least a fortnight after being salted; but a stood at least a fortnight after being salted; but a stood at least a fortnight after being salted; but a stood at least a fortnight after being salted; but a stood at least a fortnight after being salted; but a stood at least a stood at least a stood at least a stood at least

emperor himself. But he was even now One day, when the young girl was reill; he might die: what, then, would become turning as usual alone, as she was passing cured with common salt only, would not imaof the favorite Menzikoff? Would his a cabin, a man put his head out of the litsuccessor extend to him the same counten. the hole that served as a window, and called would be necessary to preserve it." ance? This thought pressed upon him per-petually, induced him to try and find out as Dolgorouki, the enemy of her father the petually, induced him to try and find out as Dolgorouki, the enemy of her father, the from the emperor what his intentions were author of all the misfortunes of her family, understood, much used in Goshen, Orange co. as to the succession to the throne; but the now in his turn a victim to court intrigues. New York, a place famous for its superb but the now in his turn a victim to court intrigues. prince was so much offended by the at. She was hastening home to inform her tempt, which he had too much penetration brother of this fresh instance of the instanot to perceive, that, as a punishment, he deprived him of the principality of Pleskoff. Menzikoff was fully aware that his fate was bound up with that of the Empress Catherine, over whose mind he had always had great influence, and in concert with the control of the instability of human greatness, when, as she approached the house, she saw a government jager, escorted by a band of soldiers at the door. Her heart sickened with the down would do well to make some experiments for would do well t had great influence, and in concert with her trembling limbs were unable to bear THE POTATO.—It is a fact perhaps not generally bear influence, and in concert with her trembling limbs were unable to bear THE POTATO.—It is a fact perhaps not generally bear influence, and in concert with her trembling limbs were unable to bear the property of the perhaps not generally bear influence. her he gained over all parties to favor her succession to the throne after the demise of her husband. No sooner were Pater's under the demise of her husband. No sooner were Pater's under the demise of her husband. No sooner were Pater's under the demise of the demise of her husband. No sooner were Pater's under the demise of the demise her husband. No sooner were Peter's eyes "Heaven has at last had pity on us. Our ble eight or ten days sooner than the other. closed in death, than Menzikoff seized on the treasury and citadel, and proclaimed Catherine Empress under the name of the Czarina Anna recalling us to court, and Cabinet says he always puts as the court of the court, and court of the cour

ful mistress; she ordered her step-son Peter, For wonder and joy, the young girl could latter and the Princess Anna. Both couples be persuaded that she was not the sport of

MR. CHURCHILL.-Nature had made

Immediately on his arrival in Siberia, river .- Ib.

As no saint can be canonised until the

ic. When mingled, they make the most

Our passions never wholly die; but in the last cantos of life's romantic epos, they rise up again and do battle, like some of Ariosto's heroes, who have already been

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nitre, one part; and of the best Spanish great

as to exclude the air as much as possible, with

marrowy taste that no other butter ever a son who has been accustomed to eat builted

ter. Great care should be taken to get the purest sait and sugar. That known through the country as the 'ground alum' is the bes